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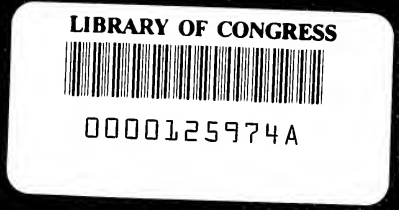

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SARATOGA

ILLUSTRATED:

THE VISITOR'S GUIDE

TO

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

ROUTES OF APPROACH, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDING HOUSES, MINERAL SPRINGS, WALKS, DRIVES, AMUSEMENTS, RACES, REGATTAS, EXCURSIONS, COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, ETC., ETC.

WITH A

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SPRINGS AND VILLAGE.

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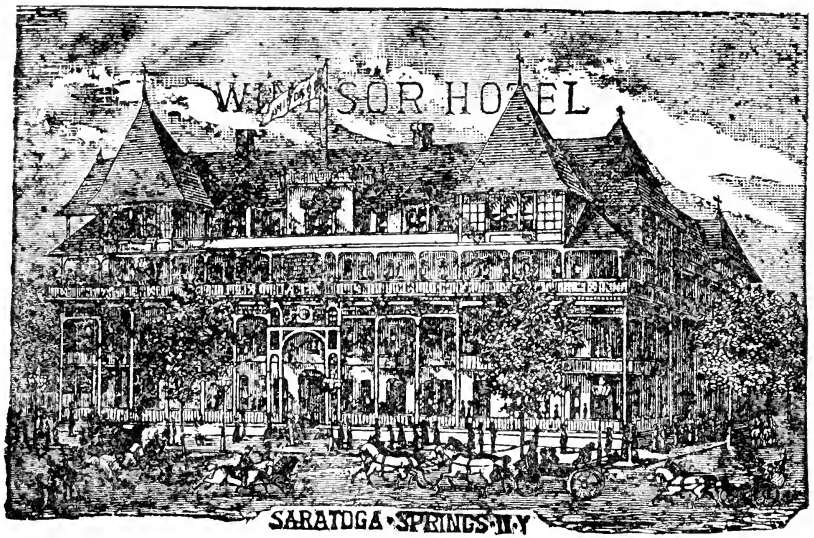

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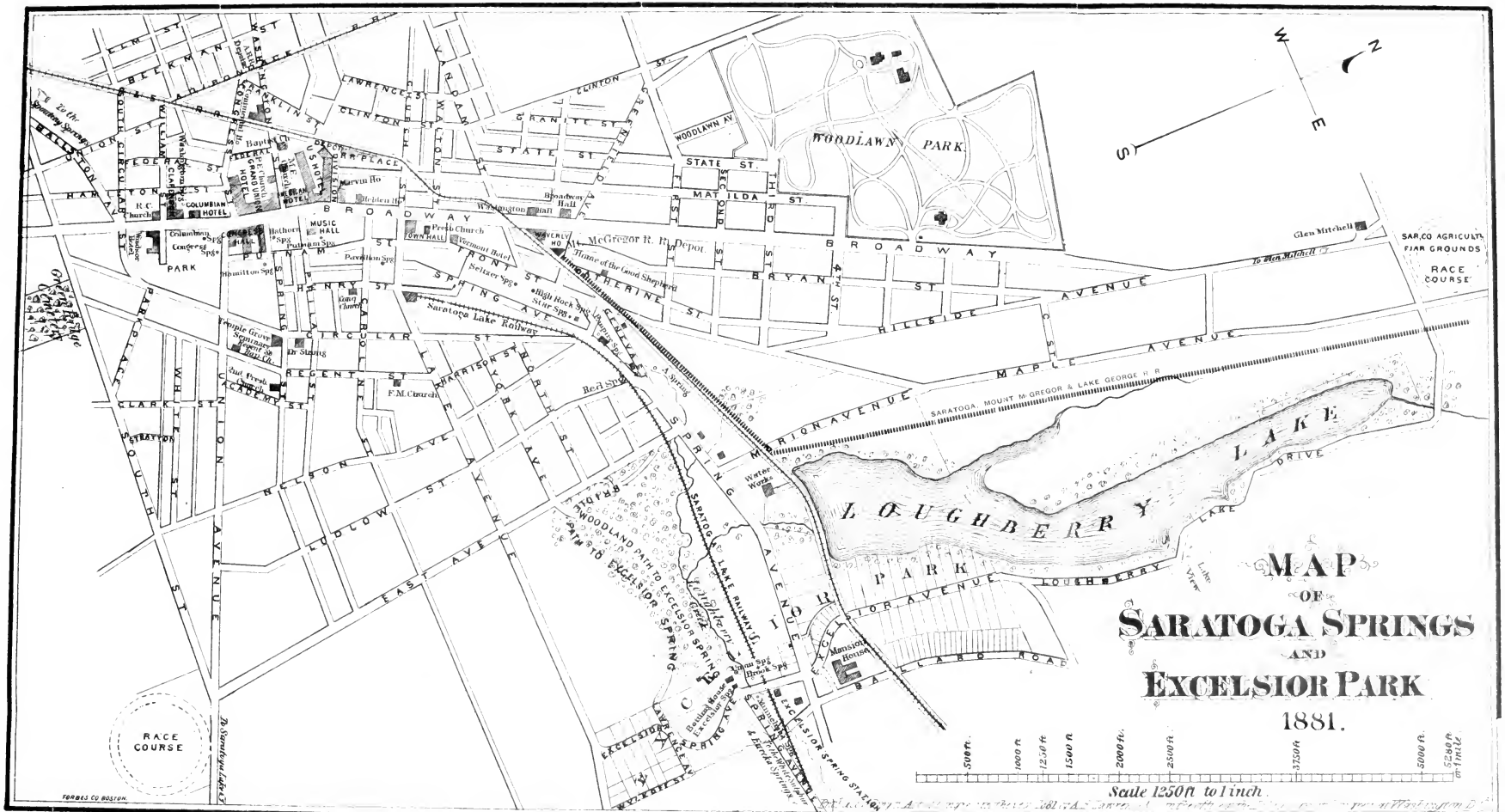
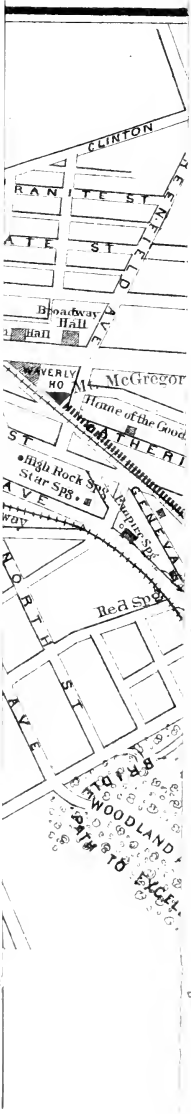

MAP
OF
SARATOGA SPRINGS
AND
EXCELSIOR PARK
1881.
Scale 1250ft to 1 inch
LOUGHBERRY LAKE
LOUGHBERRY PARK
WOODLAWN PARK
BROADWAY
STATE ST.
CLINTON ST.
CLARK ST.
NELSON AVE
LUDLOW ST
EAST AVENUE
CIRCULAR ST
REGENT ST
HARRISON ST
SPRING AVE
EXCELSIOR AVE
MAPLE AVENUE
HILLSIDE AVENUE
BRYAN ST
MATILDA ST
SECOND ST
CHERINE ST
GENEVA ST
SOUTH ST
UNION AVENUE
PARK PLACE
HENRY ST
PUTNAM ST
WASHINGTON ST
LAWRENCE ST
GRANITE ST
WOODLAWN AV
CLARK ROAD
LOUGHBERRY DRIVE
Little View
Saratoga Lake Railway
Saratoga, Mount McGregor & Lake George R.R.
McGregor R. R. Depot
Grand Union Hotel
Congress Spring
Columbian Hotel
Washington Hall
Broadway Hall
Music Hall
Town Hall
Peoples Church
Vermont Hotel
Pavilion Spring
Hamilton Spring
Seltzer Spring
High Rock Spring
Star Spring
Empire Spring
Excelsior Spring
Excelsior Spring Station
Mansion House
Water Works
Glen Mitchell
To Glen Mitchell
Sar. Co. Agricult. Fair Grounds
Race Course
Woodland Path to Excelsior Spring
Saratoga Lake Railway
Lake Lonely
Lake Bonita
Lake Delphine
Lake Lucerne
Lake Saratoga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McGregor
Home of the Good
High Rock Spg
Star Spg
Red Spg
WOODLAND
PATH TO EXCEL

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION, AND HOW TO REACH IT.

NEAR the eastern edge of the State of New York, U. S. A., and bordered by the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, lies the ancient county of Saratoga, famous in history and in medical science for its battle-fields and healing springs. The village of Saratoga Springs, in the center of the county, and the largest village in it, is known round the globe. Tens of thousands of the fashionable world annually visit this celebrated resort, and the how to get there becomes a question of absorbing interest. In what direction does it lie? and what are the means of access? From New York it is north 182 miles; from Boston, west 230 miles; from Niagara, east 311 miles; from Montreal, south 202 miles. These are its points of compass, and they readily show its position on the map. These distances are by rail and boat; and, to aid the more distant tourist, it may be mentioned that Saratoga Springs is distant from Philadelphia 274 miles; Washington, 412; Chicago, 841; White Mountains, 322; Albany, 38; Lake George, 35; Rutland, Vt., 62. The routes by boat or rail are numerous.

Tourists from Europe usually choose New York as a starting place for the Springs, as the route includes the Hudson River and gives a choice of boat or rail. The water-route gives 144

miles of steamboat voyaging, of entrancing beauty and grandeur, unsurpassed by any river scenery in the world.

The *Day Line of Steamers*, during the summer season, make the trip of the Hudson River from New York to Albany by daylight, when all the beauty of the river scenery may be enjoyed in very comfortable ease. They leave Pier 39, North River, at 8.35 A.M., and West 22d St., 15 minutes later.

The *People's Evening Line* of boats make the trip in the night, leaving New York, Pier 41, N. R., at 6 P.M., and give a sail on the finest river boats afloat. Connection is made in the morning at Albany, with Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R., 38 m. to Saratoga.

The *Citizen's Line of Steamers* leaves Pier 44, North River, foot of Christopher Street, at 6 P.M., arriving at Troy in the morning, connecting with the Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R., or Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western R.R., to Saratoga.

The Hudson River Railroad, following the eastbank of the Hudson, takes one from New York to Albany or Troy without change of cars, and, during July and August, drawing-room cars are run through to Saratoga Springs in five hours and a half.

Tourists from Boston have a choice of two routes:

1st. Via the Hoosac Tunnel Route, which is composed of the Fitchburg, Troy and Greenfield R.R., the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western R.R., to Mechanicsville, N. Y., thence to Saratoga. Distance, 223 miles. Passengers can, if they prefer, diverge at Fitchburg, Mass., via Cheshire R.R., to Bellow's Falls, Vt., Rutland Division of Central Vermont R.R., to Rutland, Vt., and the Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R. to Saratoga. Distance, 230 miles.

2d. Via Boston and Albany R.R. to Springfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., thence via Saratoga Division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R.R. to Saratoga. Distance, 240 miles. Passengers by this route can, if they prefer, diverge at South Framingham, via Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford R.R., to Fitchburg, Mass., thence by Route No. 1. Distance, via Hoosac Tunnel route, 231 miles, via Cheshire R.R., 238 miles. Palace cars are run from Boston to Saratoga without change via all these lines.

Passengers from the West may take any route to Buffalo or Niagara Falls, thence by N. Y. C. R.R. to Schenectady and Saratoga.

The Erie Railway at Binghamton connects with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R.R. to Schenectady and Saratoga.

From Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, the quickest route is to New York, thence by Hudson River R.R., or Steamers.

From Maine and the Maritime Provinces, rail or boat may be taken to Boston, or to Portland. From Portland, the Boston and Maine Railroad connects with Manchester, N. H., and then, via Concord and Northern Railroad to White River Junction, Vt., thence via Bellows Falls and Rutland, to Saratoga. Or from White River Junction take Cent. Vt. R.R. to Burlington, Vt., thence by steamer on Lake Champlain or Central Vermont R.R. to Ticonderoga, N. Y., thence by Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R. to Saratoga; or on from Burlington via Central Vt. to Rutland, thence Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R. to Saratoga. Or from Portland, Me., take Portland and Ogdensburg R.R. to White Mts., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Cambridge, Burlington, thence rail or steamer as above.

"The completion of the Hoosac Tunnel opens another desirable route between Portland, Bangor and the East and Saratoga, viz.: via the Portland and Rochester R.R., Portland to Rochester, and the Nashua and Rochester and Worcester and Nashua R.Rs. to Ayer Junction, Mass., thence by Route No. 1 from Boston."

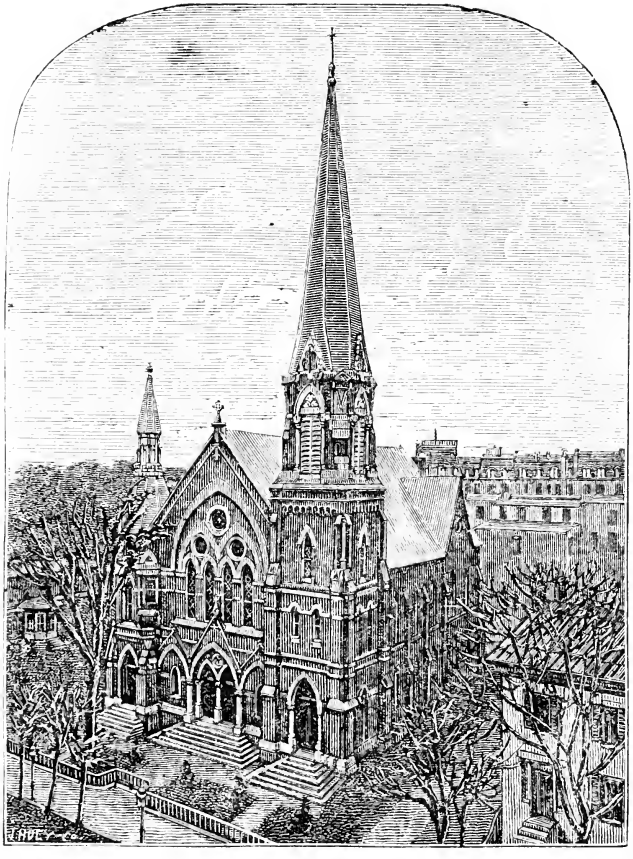
From the White Mountains a through palace car is run to Saratoga in one day in summer via the Wells' River and Montpelier R.R., Cent. Vt. R.R., and Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R. via Wells' River, Montpelier, Burlington, Leicester Junction, Ticonderoga, and Whitehall to Saratoga.

Or by Portland and Ogdensburgh R.R. from White Mts. to Cambridge and Burlington, Vt., thence by rail or steamer.

From Montreal the most direct route is by the Del. and Hud Canal Co.'s Line, to Rouse's Point, thence to Saratoga. Palace cars are run through from Montreal to Saratoga and New York.

Another route from Montreal is via Grand Trunk R.R. to St. John's, thence via Central Vermont to Rutland, where you change cars; thence via Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R. to Saratoga.

Or, by Grand Trunk R.R. to Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain Steamers to Ticonderoga, thence by Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R.R. to Saratoga Springs. This latter route is the more delightful, as it takes the tourist through the glorious scenery of Lake Champlain, on the fine steamers of the Lake, and also allows a divergence at Ticonderoga, via Lake George.



METHODIST CHURCH, FROM TOP OF GRAND UNION HOTEL.

CHAPTER II.

THE VILLAGE.

In approaching Saratoga Springs, over two railways, either from the north or south, the traveler meets with a surprise. The change from open farms to close-built town is abrupt, and the cars are among the houses, and at the station, almost before the fields are missed. From the south, the first intimation is the little group of cottages, clustered about the Geyser Springs, perhaps three minutes before the train stops. From the north, the bran-new villas and embryo streets of Excelsior Park, the towers and the mansard roofs of the great hotels, flash past just as the brakes begin to pull up for the depot. In either case the train slides along the same covered platform, and "Saratoga" is announced. The intelligent brakeman knows the station is really "Saratoga Springs," but, with that freedom for which he is famous, he clips the "Springs." Saratoga is quite another place. This is Saratoga Springs, properly so called. The long platform swarms with importunate hackmen, and, were it not for good policing, the arrival would be a trifle formidable. The prudent passenger will provide for the transportation of his baggage, before he reaches the depot, by giving up his checks to the agent of the

Saratoga Baggage Express.

This company transports baggage to any part of the town for the small sum of twenty-five or fifty cents, and is a regularly organized and responsible concern. The agent will pass through the cars, just before the train reaches Saratoga, soliciting checks. He can be readily recognized by the badge on his hat, and passengers need have no doubts of his integrity or authority, for

none but the reliable agent of the Express Company is allowed on the cars. By giving him your checks, you will save much inconvenience, and have your baggage promptly delivered at your boarding-house, without further trouble. To find the porter of your house, a glance at the row of signs overhead will show just where the correct man stands, and where you should go to find him. Each hotel has a reliable man under its sign, and the badge on his hat will make the assurance sure. Give him your checks, and then walk to the house. The most distant hotel, except the Mansion House, is only four blocks away, and the little walk will properly introduce one to the place. Unless there are boat or horse-races going on, there is no need to hasten to secure rooms. This is the land of vast hotels, and a party of six or more is a small affair where twenty thousand people may be lodged at once. Opposite the station rise the huge, yellow walls of the United States Hotel, and the street beside it leads one to the left, directly upon Broadway, the main thoroughfare of the village. Reaching this street, with the United States on the Southern corner (right), and the Arlington on the northern (left) corner, we find ourselves in the center of the town, on the wide avenue called Broadway. The street is supposed to run up to the north, or left, and down to the south, or right. The Adelphi, American, Grand Union, Congress Hall, Columbian, Clarendon, Windsor and Everett, are to the right; the Holden, Waverly, Washington Hall and Broadway Hall are to the left, and each faces the street. The Kensington is one block east of Congress Spring, near the corner of Circular Street and Union Avenue. To reach the other hotels and boarding houses, the porter will point the way; and each is within ten minutes, excepting the Mansion House, at Excelsior Park.

Having found one's house, and a little leisure, it may be in order to look at the village. Saratoga Springs is a village of hotels and dwelling houses. There are few or no manufactories, and its streets seem devoted to elegant leisure or abundant shopping. Its surface is mainly level, except where a shallow valley winds in a general north-easterly direction through the center. Through this runs a little brook, and, by its banks, at the bottom of the valley, may be found most of the more famous

mineral springs. On either side of this valley the ground is level, and forms the top of a piece of elevated table-land, a mile or two in diameter. It is evident that a "fault" occurred here in the geological formation; for, on the west side of this valley, the foundation rock underlying the plateau crops out to the surface, while on the east side, for several feet, nothing but sand is found. The Town Hall, on the corner of Broadway and Lake Street, marks the center of population. The geographical center is, perhaps, a quarter of a mile to the south-east of this point. Immediately beyond the village, and in nearly every direction, the country becomes broken, so that the outskirts are varied and pleasing, while the village itself is sufficiently level for comfortable walking.

The principal street is Broadway, extending a little east of north through the entire village, and making the grand drive and promenade, where all the life, business, and pleasure of the place may be seen in a five-minutes' walk. This concentration of the hotels and stores in one street, and in the immediate neighborhood of nearly all of the springs, gives the village a singular aspect; for, away from this center, there is nothing but houses, cottages, and villas, each in prim fashion facing its quiet, shady street—a village of homes.

Broadway is peculiar and original. The hotels, the elegant stores, the fine rows of trees, the broad borders of sod, and the throng of carriages and people that crowd its walks and roads, present a spectacle unlike anything else in the world. Newport and Interlaken, Ems and Long Branch, have their special charms, but nowhere is so much of caravansary and general splendor concentrated in so limited a space. No other resort can show two such palaces as the Grand Union and Congress Hall, facing each other on one street. Perhaps no other place would lug two such monster buildings into such pronounced rivalry. Be that as it may, here they stand, and the general effect is remarkable, and a trifle oppressive. There is too much of architectural glory; but the American likes grandeur, and here he has it, in a profusion perfectly dazzling. There is a slight bend in the street, in the neighborhood of Congress Hall, and standing here, one may look in either direction, and feel a natural pride

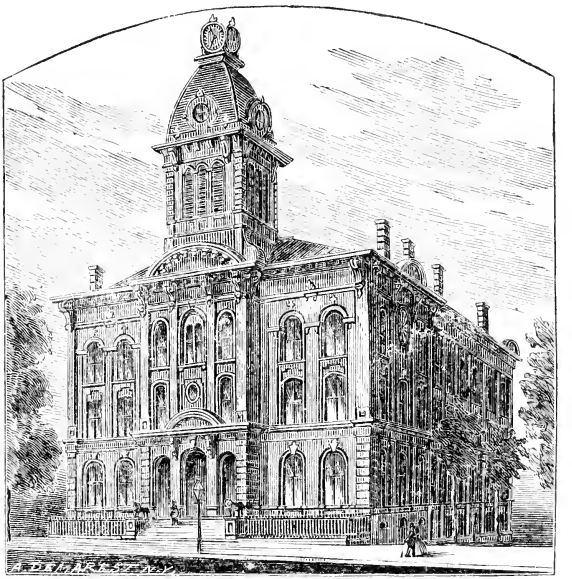
in his country, that such monuments to American wealth, skill and culture, can be taken in at a single glance. Certainly, there is but one Saratoga in the world.

Five minutes' walk, up or down Broadway, takes one past all the great houses and the best stores. Congress Park and its springs give a rural aspect to the avenue, and the stately rows of trees afford agreeable shade. The walks are good, and the road well kept. Thousands crowd the way in elegant attire, and there is a world of faces and things to see and admire. The throng of carriages passes in brilliant procession, flowers and elegant drapery fill the windows and frame the faces looking out making a bit of realistic fairy-land that wins the attention at every step. The view of the village from the top of the large hotels or the Town Hall is very delightful. The numerous shade trees give the town the appearance of a very beautiful forest city, and the view will fully repay the slight trouble of a few steps to one of these elevations.

Away from Broadway one sees home-life, quiet or gay, sober or festive, in countless houses, stretching through well-swept shady streets in endless variety. Round all is the charming open country, with woods, lakes, and meadows, and with mountain ranges to fringe the blue horizon. The houses are generally small, as if the house-keeper did not intend to be much cumbered with the cares of many rooms. Every house has its own garden, and grass is freely used as a general outdoor carpet and embroidery. Many of the houses are of brick, and all exhibit a refreshing freedom of design, as if the owners had their own ideas of comfort, and meant their homes to express themselves. If they do, the Saratogians are a goodly people, cleanly, hospitable, and agreeable. Everything is as neat as wax, and there is an air of elegant finish about the houses and gardens that is infinitely suggestive and comforting. The visitor at once concludes that a residence among such homes must be pleasant, and there he is certainly correct. The attractions of Saratoga as a residence are being appreciated by some of the wealthier classes, and already several prominent families from the large cities have established their residence here.

Nor are sanitary essentials neglected. With all the paint and

varnish, sod-work and gilding, there is no slighting of the unseen works upon which the health and well-being of every town must be built. Excelsior Lake furnishes abundant supplies of pure water, and, by the use of the Holly system of waterworks it is delivered at every door for domestic and fire purposes. Every street is lighted with gas, and abundant sewers prevent all danger of typhoid visitations. This last and most important matter was formerly much neglected ; but now, ample sewerage works have been provided and the place is perfectly secure.



THE TOWN HALL.

Using the front steps of Congress Hall as a convenient pivot upon which to turn to find the chief points of convenience and interest, the springs, churches, etc., may be noticed as follows: The Post-Office is in the Arcade, on Broadway, nearly opposite the United States Hotel, with entrances on Broadway and Phila Street.

The Town Hall is on the east side of Broadway, on the corner of the fourth block to the right. The hall and reading rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association are in the Town Hall building.

The churches of Saratoga Springs are commodious and elegant, and designed for the accommodation of both transient and permanent residents. The regular pastors are men of ability and worth, and the various pulpits are often filled during the summer season by eminent divines from all parts of the country.

The Methodist church, a handsome structure of brick, with sandstone trimmings, is on the north side of Washington Street. To reach it, cross the street to the sidewalk opposite, turn to the right, and Washington Street is the first turn on the left The church is near Broadway, on the right.

The Episcopal church is on Washington Street, and directly in the rear of the Grand Union Hotel.

The Presbyterian church, a large brick building with a tall spire, is next beyond the Town Hall, and in the fourth block to the right, on the same side of the street.

The Baptist church is located on Washington Street, just beyond the Methodist church. To reach it, cross to the walk in front of the Grand Union Hotel, turn to the right, and take the first left.

The Congregational church is over the Post-Office, on Phila Street. Walk along Broadway to the right, and take the second turn to the right.

The Catholic church is located on South Broadway, corner of William Street, and opposite the Clarendon Hotel.

The Second Presbyterian Society occupy Newland chapel on Spring Street. Spring Street joins Congress Hall on the right, and the chapel is in the fourth block from the hotel.

The Free Methodist chapel is located on Regent Street. Regent is the third street east of Congress Hall, on Spring Street. The hours of service and the names of the pastors may be found in the Saturday edition of the Saratoga daily papers.

The Temple Grove Seminary is located at the junction of Spring and Circular Streets. Follow Spring Street, from the north side of Congress Hall to the second cross street.

To find the springs quickly, the visitor may start from Congress Hall as follows :—Congress and Columbia Springs, turn to left ; Hathorn and Hamilton Springs, take first turn to right from Broadway ; Putnam Spring, follow Broadway to right to second right-hand turn; Pavilion Spring, follow Broadway to third turn to right ; Seltzer, High Rock, Star, and Empire Springs, follow Broadway to sixth turn to right ; the second turn to left will then lead to steps above the springs. To find the Old Red and Saratoga "A" Springs take same route as for Empire Spring and walk on past it along edge of brook. Washington and Crystal Springs are easily reached from Congress Hall by walking one block to the left. Excelsior Spring is more distant, and may be reached from the Old Red Spring by following the town-road to the right, past the Water Works. The Geyser, Champion, Triton and other springs in that group are about twenty minutes walk to the south. To reach them, turn to left and follow South Broadway to Ballston Avenue, opposite the end of Congress Park. This road turns off to the right, diagonally, and the walk, though sunny, is pleasant and easy. The Race Course is perhaps eight or ten minutes' walk to the east of Congress Hall. East Congress Street, on the south side of the hotel, leads directly to the wide avenue known as Union Avenue, and the grand entrance is easily found on the right, near the end of the fifth block from Congress Hall. The Circular Railway and one of the Indian Encampments are also on this road, on the left, in the second block from Broadway.

Other places of interest and the routes to them are detailed elsewhere.

CHAPTER III.

THE HOTELS.

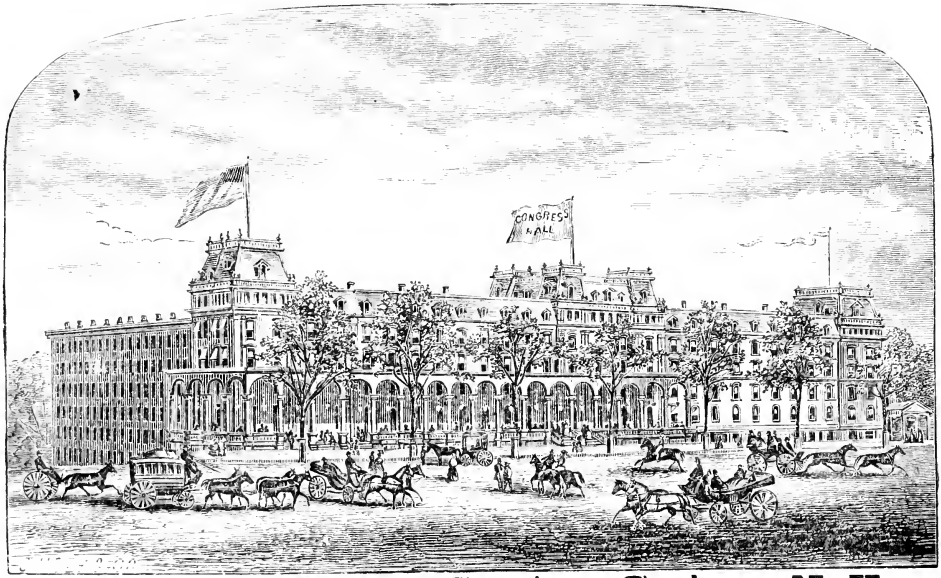
THE hotels at Saratoga Springs are among the largest, the most costly, elegant, and comfortable in the world. For nearly a century people have journeyed to these springs, to drink their healing waters; and, as one day's visit is hardly worth the while, they have sought a home here during the summer season. It is this that has caused the village to open its doors so freely, and to build up, from a small beginning, a system of hotels and boarding-houses unlike anything else to be found. Added to this came, in time, the demands of the merely pleasure-seeking, fashionable world. People came to the springs for the sake of the gay company gathered here, and from year to year the hotels have grown, expanding their wings and adding room beyond room, till they cover acres of ground, and the halls and piazzas stretch out into miles. They have a bewildering fashion here of repeating the wondrous tale of these things. They talk about the miles of carpeting; the thousands upon thousands of doors and windows; the hundreds of miles of telegraph wires; vast acres of marble floors; and tons of eatables stored in the pantries, till one is lost in admirable confusion. It is all true, and that is the wonder of it. The management that governs it all is more remarkable than the gilding and mirrors. It is a sort of high science, unequaled in the world, combining the "ease of mine inn," and a perfection of detail and freedom from friction that is as pleasant as it is wonderful.

Saratoga's face is her fortune, and it is said that the entire town devotes its days and nights to the comfort of the tourist. The tourist should be indeed happy. If he is not, it is safe to say it is his own fault. In speaking of these hotels, the four great houses are mentioned first. The smaller ones are noticed in the order of their size. The numerous boarding houses will be considered in the next chapter.

Congress Hall

Is built on the site of the old and famous hotel of the same name which was burned in 1866, and occupies the larger part of the square bounded by Broadway, East Congress, Spring and Putnam Streets. Its situation is in the very center of the gay and fashionable hotel world of Saratoga, and is admirably arranged for seeing all the attractive phases of the "great watering-place" life. Its frontage on Broadway, the principal street of the town, is 416 feet, with a high promenade piazza 20 feet wide and 249 feet in length, commanding a view of the most brilliant portion of Saratoga. From the Broadway front two immense wings, 300 feet long, extend to Putnam Street, the northern wing, running along Spring Street and overlooking the celebrated Hathorn and Hamilton Springs on one side, and with the central wing which runs parallel with it, enclosing a very beautiful garden-plot. The southern front commands a full view of the famous Congress and Columbian Springs, and the beautiful Congress Park, owned and adorned by the Congress and Empire Spring Co. Ample piazzas extend around the back of the hotel, overlooking the grass and garden-plots of the interior court, affording cool and shady retreats in the afternoon, when entrancing music is discoursed by one of the best hotel bands in Saratoga.

Congress Hall is built in the most substantial manner of brick with brown-stone trimmings, and presents one of the most graceful architectural appearances in Saratoga. Its walls are 20 inches thick and hollow in the center, thus securing great strength and protection from heat of summer. The roof is a Mansard, with three pavilions, which afford wide and delightful views from the promenades on top. Interior fire-walls are provided to prevent the spread of fire, and Otis elevators afford easy access to all the floors of the house. The rooms are all large, high and well ventilated, and properly provided with annunciators, gas, etc. The halls, dining-rooms, parlors, and offices are of grand proportions, and are furnished with an elegance that bespeaks comfort and neatness in all its departments. The ventilation of the dining-room and kitchen has been much improved, and a Steam Heating Apparatus introduced on the main floor for use whenever changes in the temperature require it. Hot and cold



CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CLEMENT, COX & SOUTHGATE.

Mr. R. H. Southgate again becomes interested in the management of this well-known establishment, and promises that it will be maintained first-class in every particular. Prices to suit the times.

water have been carried to every floor, and a large number of baths and closets added for the convenience of guests.

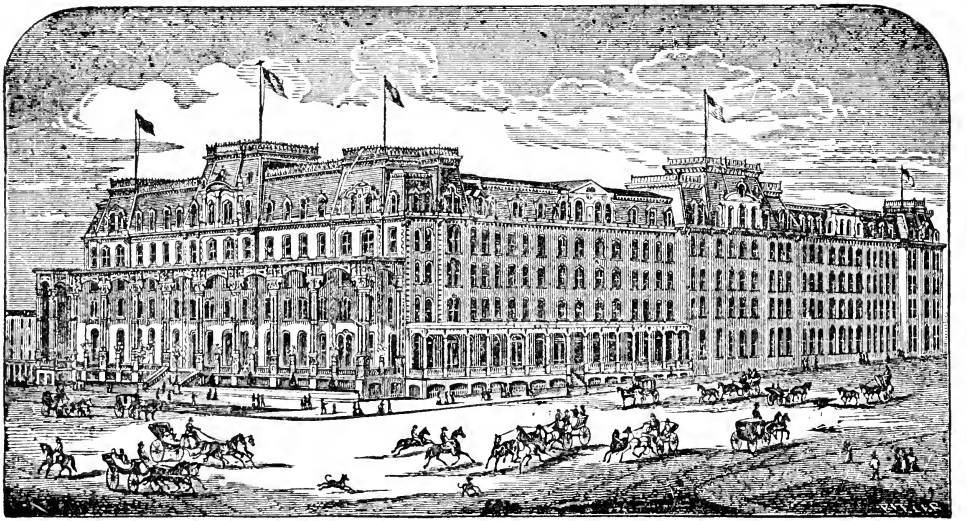
There has also been a complete renovation of the furniture, and the rooms, halls, and parlors have been recarpeted, and 200 rooms refurnished throughout and the walls refinished. The public parlors have been refurnished with new Wilton carpets, and the reception rooms, office and dining-room renewed. The kitchen department has been thoroughly reorganized at a large expense, and will this year be made equal to the best. The office has been tiled and greatly improved. The laundry has been greatly improved and its facilities increased.

The rooms of Congress Hall are larger, and therefore afford pleasanter and more healthy apartments than any other hotel in Saratoga, and will accommodate over 1,000 guests in the most comfortable style. The beds are the easiest and best spring and hair mattresses to be found in this country, and ample presses, closets, etc., afford all desirable conveniences. The ball-room of the Congress is one of the finest in Northern New York, being most exquisitely frescoed and adorned with costly chandeliers and ornaments. It is in the block across Spring Street, but is connected with the north wing of the hotel by a light, graceful iron bridge suspended over the street, covered and protected, which, when illuminated on hop nights, is very picturesque.

Congress Hall is favored with a superior class of visitors, which annually includes the finest families of our metropolitan cities.

In 1878, Mr. W. H. Clement, of Cincinnati, Ohio, President of the Cincinnati and Southern R. R. Co., and Mr. John Cox, of New York, gentlemen of large means, purchased Congress Hall and have since added many improvements. They have placed it under its present efficient and popular management, which now includes Mr. R. H. Southgate, who has attained distinction as a manager of first-class hotels and who was proprietor of Congress Hall in its palmiest days, when it stood without a rival in Saratoga.

The great success of Congress Hall is complete proof of the efficiency and popularity of the management. Owing to the very low purchase price of the hotel, the proprietors feel able to keep up the standard of style of its former glorious years and yet keep the prices at the lowest possible and present popular rates. The hotel opens June 10th.



UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

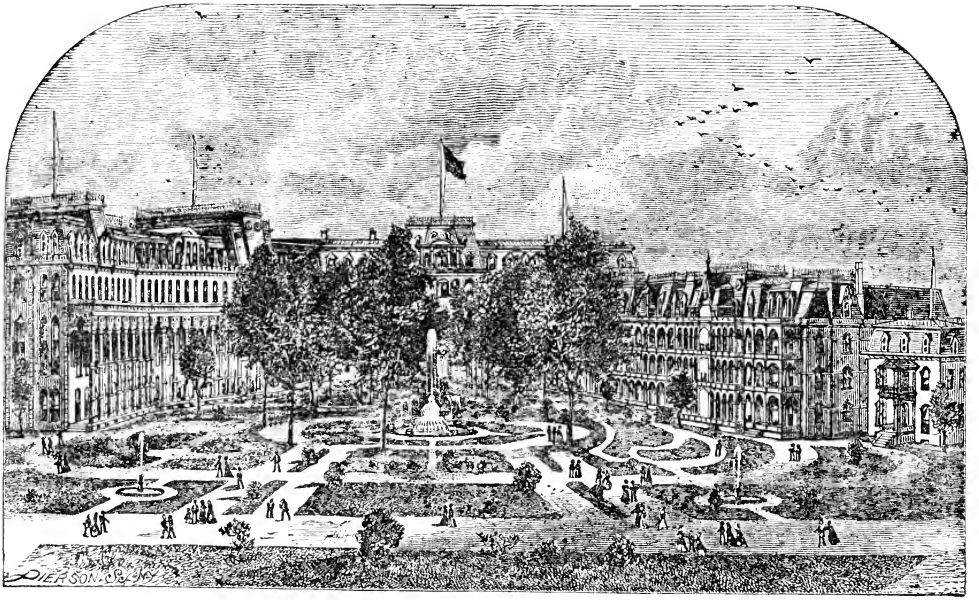
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO. PROPRIETORS.

United States Hotel.

This magnificent structure was completed in June, 1874, and is situated on the block bounded by Broadway and Division Street, on the site of the old United States Hotel, around which so many pleasant memories cluster, but which was burned a few years ago. It constitutes one continuous line of buildings, six stories high, over 1,500 feet in length, containing 917 rooms for guests, and is the largest hotel in the world. The architectural appearance is exceedingly elegant and beautiful. It is Norman in style, and its Mansard roof is embellished with pediments, gables, dormer windows and crestings, and three large pavilions.

The building covers and encloses seven acres of ground in the form of an irregular pentagon, having a frontage of 232 feet on Broadway, 656 feet on Division Street, with "Cottage Wing" on the south side of the plaza, extending west from the main front for 566 feet. This wing is one of the most desirable features of this admirably-arranged house, as it affords families, and other parties, the same quiet and seclusion which a private cottage would afford, together with the attention and conveniences of a first-class hotel. The rooms of this wing are arranged in suites of one to seven bedrooms, with parlor, bath-room, and water-closet in each suite. Private table is afforded if desired, and the seclusion and freedom of a private villa may be enjoyed here, to be varied, at will, by the gayer life of the hotel and watering place.

The main front and entrance is on Broadway, in which is the elegant drawing-room, superbly furnished with Axminster carpets, carved walnut and marble furniture, frescoed ceilings, elegant lace curtains, and costly chandeliers and mirrors. The room is rich and tasteful in its entire arrangements. Across the hall is the ladies' parlor, furnished with exquisite taste; and beyond, at the corner of the Broadway and Division Street fronts, are the gentlemen's reading-rooms and the business offices of the hotel. To the west of the office in the Division Street wing, is the dining-hall, 52 by 212 feet with 20½ feet ceiling; beyond which are the private drawing-rooms, the children's ordinary carving-rooms, etc. The grand ball-room, 112 by 53 feet, with ceilings 26 feet high, is on the second floor of the Division Street wing, and is decorated with artistic and appropriate adornments



INTERIOR COURT VIEW OF UNITED STATES HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The arrangement of the sleeping apartments of this hotel is excellent, and its rooms are furnished with gas, water, and marble basins throughout. It is the only hotel in Saratoga that is thoroughly plumbed and has running water in all its rooms. All the rooms are connected with the office by an electric annunciator The entire building is divided into five sections by thick, fireproof walls, and the openings through them are protected by heavy iron doors, thus affording great protection in case of fire. There are also fire-hydrants in each section, with hose attached, on each floor. There are ten staircases which afford ample means of escape from fire. Two elevators are used solely for conveying guests to the various floors, and every convenience has been adopted in equipping this elegant hotel for its immense summer business. Upon the Broadway front is a fine piazza, 232 feet long, three stories high, overlooking the center of the village; and one on Division Street, 200 feet in length. Extensive piazzas, 2,300 feet in length, for promenades, encircle the large interior court, which is ornamented with beautiful shade-trees, sparkling fountains, graceful lawn-statuary, and meandering walks; and, during the evening, when illuminated with colored lights and lanterns, and enlivened with exquisite music, the scene is brilliant and fascinating in the extreme.

In fact, everything that is needed to make the hotel attractive and convenient is found here, and the United States Hotel stands unexcelled in its furnishing and arrangements by any of the hotels of the great watering-place. As one looks upon this palatial structure, and carefully inspects the detailed arrangements for the perfect convenience and comfort of its guests, he can but be amazed at the enterprise and courage of its owners, who have opened to the world this stupendous establishment. This immense and elegant hotel is managed by gentlemen of great experience. The Hon. James M. Marvin, who is well known to all old frequenters of Saratoga, has the general control of the whole interest, while Messrs. Tompkins, Perry, Gage, and Janvrin, are the lessees and proprietors. Under their able and successful management, the house has steadily gained in favor and become known as the most elegant and aristocratic summer resort in the world. Guests can rely on having everything provided that will conduce to their comfort and happiness.

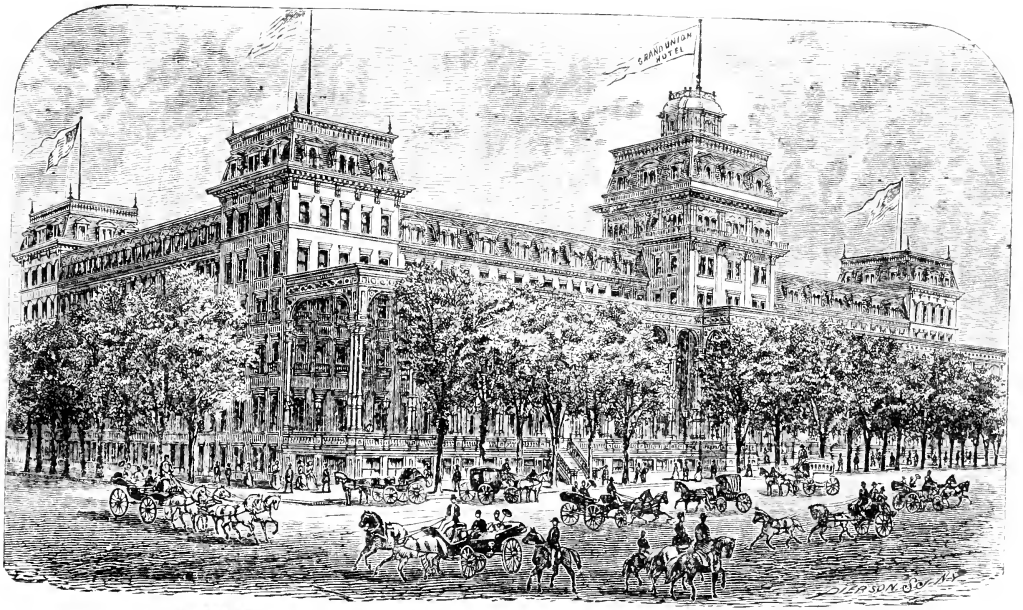
The Grand Union Hotel.

This palatial hotel occupies almost the entire square bounded by Broadway, Congress, Federal, and Washington Streets, in the very center of the town. It is a magnificent structure of brick and iron of modern style, with a street frontage of 2,400 feet. It is undoubtedly the largest and most elegantly furnished watering-place hotel in the world. Along its entire Broadway front of 800 feet runs a graceful iron piazza three stories high, affording a splendid promenade which overlooks the liveliest portion of Broadway, and the beautiful Congress Park and Spring. The interior arrangements of this hotel are unsurpassed for completeness, convenience, and elegance by any watering-place hotel in the world. The main entrance and office is at the center of the Broadway front, in the rotunda, which is eighty feet in diameter, and extends to the top of the house, with balconies on each of the five stories overlooking the entrance and grand saloon about the office. To the left of the office are reception-rooms and the grand saloon parlor, the most beautifully decorated and handsomely furnished drawing-room in the world, and in the summer evenings, during the season, presents the most brilliant scene of watering-place festivities to be found.

Passing through the drawing-room, we find other smaller private parlors, and turning to the right, into the Congress Street wing, we enter the spacious and elegant dining-hall, 60 feet wide, 275 feet long, beautifully frescoed, and furnished with splendid mirrors, which reflect the festal scene, and add lustre to the brilliant assemblies which congregate in this sumptuous dining-hall. The dining-room has been lengthened 75 feet, a new fire-proof kitchen and serving-rooms added, and the ventilation of the whole cuisine department made the most perfect possible. The dining-

and its appurtenances are now undoubtedly the finest and most complete in the world.

The rooms of the hotel are elegantly furnished, and many are arranged in suites for family use, handsomely frescoed, and supplied with pure, fresh, running spring-water, hot and cold, in every room. Three elevators are now in operation, and guests are conveyed to and from the five floors with the utmost ease



THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The most complete in all its appointments for the comfort and pleasure of its Guests of any Summer Hotel in the World.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

and despatch. The hotel fronts on three streets, thus affording a large number of outside rooms, while the rear rooms open upon the handsome interior court-square, beautifully adorned with trees, shrubs, and flowers, presenting a delightful view of genuine artistic landscape gardening. On three sides of this court is a wide promenade piazza, which affords delightful retreat, and yet commands a scene of entrancing beauty. The interior grounds have been greatly beautified and enlarged by the removal of the Opera House and adjacent buildings, and the extension of new walks, and retreats to Federal and Washington Streets. Its grounds are the largest connected with any hotel in Saratoga, and the magnificent elms afford delightful shade during the summer days of the season.

The new ball-room, 60x85 feet, built in 1876, is most beautifully proportioned and frescoed, and adorned with balconies of the most attractive character. Yvon's Grand Centennial Picture, "The Genius of America," painted expressly for the late Mr. Stewart, occupies one entire end of the room. The assemblies in this beautiful hall are unexcelled in brilliancy by any similar entertainments in the country. The music is supplied by an excellent band of artistic performers, and concerts are given every morning on the piazzas of the hotel, and hops every evening in the ball-room. Entertainments for the children, under the direction of competent professors, are held every week. Garden Parties and summer-night "Fête Champêtres" are given frequently during the season, and a "German" once each week. No effort or expense is spared by the managers to secure the highest enjoyment possible to the guests of the Grand Union at these entertainments.

Billiard-tables and new bowling-alleys are provided for the exclusive use of guests, and all facilities that can conduce to comfort and entertainment are provided by the liberal management of this palatial hotel.

Its past management has secured for it a most enviable reputation; but Mr. Henry Clair, the present lessee, is determined the Grand Union shall stand pre-eminent, for completeness, vastness, and elegance, above all the watering-place hotels in the world.

Adelphi Hotel.

This elegant hotel was built in the spring of 1877, and is a model modern hotel in every particular. It is centrally located on Broadway, between the two mammoth hotels, United States and Grand Union, within three minutes' walk of the Congress, Hathorn, Columbian, Hamilton, and Washington Springs. The Adelphi has a large piazza, three stories high, fronting on Broadway, and elevated far enough above the street to command a fine view of Saratoga's most brilliant thoroughfare, and at the same time shield guests from street annoyances. There is a very broad sidewalk between it and the carriage-way of Broadway, thus removing it from the noise and dust of the street.

The rooms are large and are very liberally furnished, and some are arranged in suites, for family use, with every modern convenience, marble basins, hot and cold running water, bath-rooms, clothes-presses, closets, etc.

The Adelphi was first opened in the summer of 1877, and at once took rank among the best of the Saratoga hotels, and has maintained a first-class reputation. It is not as large as some of the mammoth hotels, but its modern construction, convenient arrangements, excellent cuisine and central location, have made it a favorite home, both to the visitor for pleasure and the man of business. Its broad piazzas commanding delightful views, neat and quiet appearance, and liberal supply of clothes-presses and closets, have added special attractions for the ladies, who appreciate its convenient accommodations. Its popularity has compelled the proprietor to enlarge its facilities, and since the close of the season of 1883 a new story has been added. It can now furnish a comfortable and elegant temporary home for about 200 guests.

The guests of this fine hotel are of the very best classes of people, and many distinguished visitors have been liberally entertained at the Adelphi. The proprietor of the Adelphi is Mr. William H. McCaffrey, who has had much experience as a caterer to the visitors of Saratoga Springs, and who knows what tourists require, and how to conduct a first-class hotel. The Adelphi will be kept open until November 1st. The prices for board are very moderate.

The Clarendon Hotel.

This excellent house stands on Broadway, a short distance south of Congress Street, on one of the pleasantest sites in the village. Recent improvements have made this part of Broadway one of the most attractive portions of the great watering place. The Clarendon is the only hotel in Saratoga which has a mineral spring within its own grounds. It partly incloses within its wings a depression or valley, ornamented with shade trees, among which stands the tasteful pagoda covering the popular Washington Spring. The Leland Spring, named in honor of the former proprietor of the hotel, is also within these grounds. These spring waters are among the most valuable of the Saratoga waters, the Washington Spring being a *tonic* water, highly prized by Saratoga residents, and popular with the visitors. Congress Spring Park is immediately opposite the Clarendon, and such of its guests as prefer Congress or Columbian waters to that which springs within their own dooryard can easily reach them. The Clarendon has always had the reputation of having the very best class of guests. It has a quiet air of refinement about all its arrangements, and one feels quite at home in this cheerful and elegant hotel. The *cuisine* has always been noted for its excellence. The Clarendon can accommodate about 500 guests, and its arrangement is every way calculated to give satisfaction to those who patronize it as a summer resort. An excellent band discourses delightful music daily, morning and evening, from the piazza overlooking the interior court, which is illuminated in the evening, and presents a very picturesque effect. Over fifty thousand dollars have recently been expended in remodeling, modernizing, and equipping this hotel in the most improved manner. Among the improvements is the addition of a new Otis Passenger Elevator. The piazzas have been rebuilt and enlarged. Charles Losekam, proprietor of the Clarendon, also conducts the new and elegant Genesee Hotel, at Buffalo. Parties visiting Niagara Falls and vicinity will find the Genesee, at Buffalo, to be the finest hotel in Western New York. Mr. Losekam personally superintends these hotels, which is a guarantee of experienced and successful management.

On the American and European Plan.

Special Rates for Families.

CHARLES LOSEKAM, Proprietor.

The American.

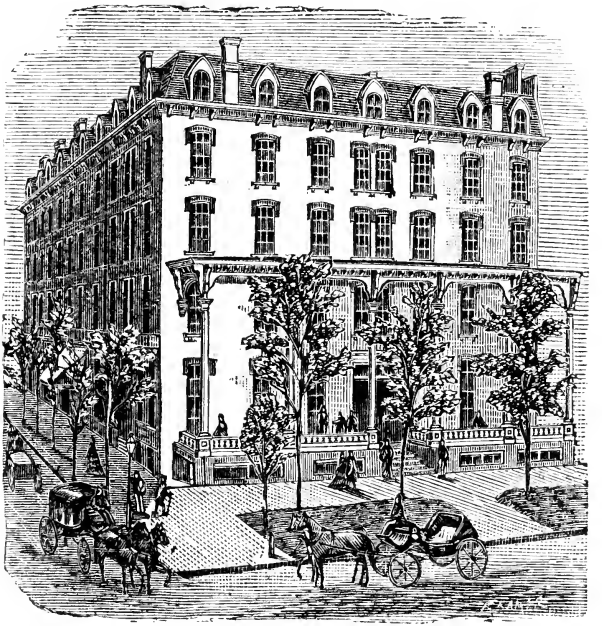
The most centrally located hotel in Saratoga, being between the United States and Grand Union Hotels, and in the very center of the most frequent promenades. The American is within two minutes walk of the Congress Spring Park, and near all the principal springs and attractions, including Congress Spring and Park, Columbian Spring, Hathorn Spring, Hamilton Spring, Washington Spring, the Post-Office and the Railroad Depot. It fronts Broadway, the great thoroughfare, promenade and drive of the town, and its wide piazza affords a very favorable opportunity for seeing the promenade of the Saratoga visitors, and the grand procession of splendid equipages and turn-outs that daily pass the American, during the height of the season. While the American is not so large as some of the hotels of Saratoga, it affords equally good accommodations at less cost, and without the confusion sometimes connected with the great hotels.

The house has been greatly improved since its thorough remodeling recently. Several suites of rooms, fronting on Broadway and Washington Street, have been added. This important addition will give guests a choice of some of the most desirable rooms in Saratoga. Steam Heat has also been introduced, which will insure comfort in damp or chilly evenings. This is a matter of no small importance in Saratoga, where the summers are always cool.

The American accommodates comfortably about 300 guests, just large enough to avoid the bustle and crowding of a mammoth hot. The sleeping rooms are large and furnished with comfortable spring beds, good bedroom furniture and gas light. Electric bells connect every guest-chamber with the office, and the service is prompt and efficient. The *cuisine* of the American is supplied with all the delicacies and substantials of the season, and the mode of service will be found to be thoroughly satisfactory. The prices are very reasonable. This is the fourth season of the American under the management of Messrs. Farnham & Bush, who have been successful and merited the large patronage they have received. Under their management the American has become one of the most popular of Saratoga's numerous hotels.

The Arlington Hotel.

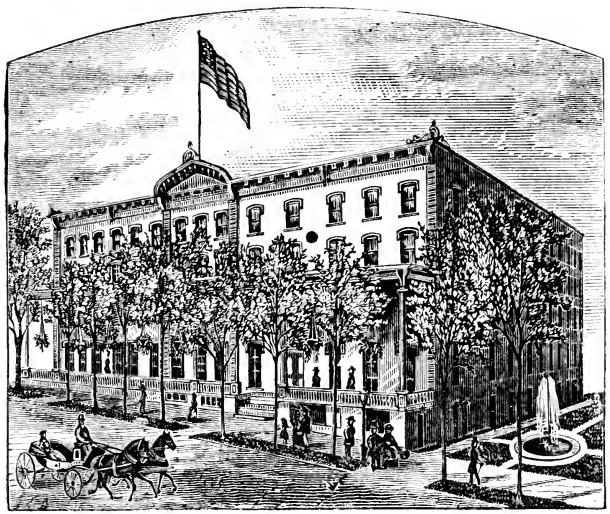
Is situated on the corner of Broadway and Division Street, directly opposite the United States Hotel. It is one of the best constructed Hotels in Saratoga, and will accommodate about 300 guests. The building is of brick, and is of modern and improved arrangement in its interior plan. It is five stories high, surmounted with a Mansard roof, and presents a very neat and arttactive exterior on the fashionable avenue of the town.



Its rooms are particularly desirable, as they command views of the liveliest portions of Broadway and the business center of the place. Extending along the Broadway front is a fine broad piazza, two stories high, which commands an extended view of Broadway. This hotel is less than two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and is open all the year round at uniform rates. J. P. Dennin, Proprietor, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Columbian.

The COLUMBIAN is situated on South Broadway, opposite Congress Park, near the center of all the attractions. A more beautiful and central location is not to be found in Saratoga. Congress, Columbian, Crystal and Washington Springs are in full view



from the piazzas, and the popular drives to Geyser Spring and Ballston are past this hotel. The house is built of brick, and has a frontage of 132 feet on Broadway, with a wide two-story piazza 125 feet long. The back piazza, 115 feet long, overlooks its own beautiful grounds, and as one of these piazzas is always shaded, a pleasant retreat is furnished every hour of the day. All the rooms of the Columbian have pleasant outlooks, and are well furnished.

The Columbian has been leased for a term of years by Mr. James M. Case, proprietor Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., which places it under as good management as that of any other Saratoga hotel. Cuisine under Prof. Alexander Monttrian, of Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y. No expense spared in any department to suit the most fastidious tastes. Terms, $3 per day, and from $15 to $21 per week.

The Windsor Hotel.

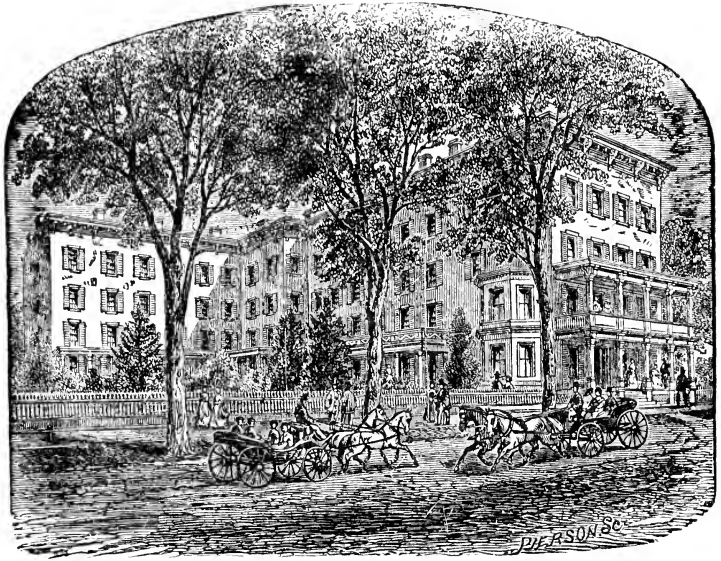
This house was built in the spring of 1876, and opened for the first time to the public in June of that year. It proved an unfortunate investment for its original owners, and has since passed into the hands of Hon. Henry Hilton, who has enlarged and improved it, and opened it as a first-class hotel, under the management of Mr. Henry Clair. It stands on the corner of Broadway and William Street, and commands a fine view of Broadway, the principal street of the village. From the roof of the house the view commands a wide range of the country, embracing in its scope several villages in Saratoga County. The Hudson Valley, the Green Mountains in the distant east, the Greenfield Hills and Adirondack Mountains on the north and west, with the village of Saratoga Springs and Congress Park in immediate prospect

Huestis House.

This popular summer house, open from May 15 to November 1, is situated on South Broadway, within one block of the Congress and Hathorn Springs. It has been under the same management for the past eighteen years, and has accommodations for 150 guests. Being an old-established house, its patrons are among the leading citizens of all parts of the country, thus making the social life delightful throughout the season.

The house is furnished in modern style, rooms single or en suite, well ventilated and supplied with the best electric annunciators, bath-rooms, and other modern improvements. The parlors are large and handsomely furnished.

Steam heat has been introduced and extended throughout the house, so that the cool and rainy days never bring the chilly air to any part of the establishment. Many of the rooms are also supplied with open wood fire-places. The dining-room is very commodious and cheerful, and will seat over one hundred guests. The children's ordinary supplies a separate dining-room for children and nurses. The cuisine is excellent, and the mode of service unexcelled. Address M. B. Huestis, manager, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



DRS. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs N. Y.

Open all the year. Location delightful and central. Table and appointments first-class. Bath department complete and elegant. Society genial and cultured. Summer resort of many eminent persons for rest and recreation as well as treatment. Among its patrons are Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D. (B'klyn), Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D. (N. Y.), Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, D.D. (N. Y.), Rev. C. C. ("Chaplain") McCabe, D.D., Rev. D. K. Peirce, D.D. (Zion's Herald), Bishops Simpson, Foster, Peck, Robertson, Ex Gov's Wells (Va.), Page (Vt.), Boordman (W. Va.), Pres. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D. (Union Theol. Sem.), Pres. H. A. Buttz (Drew Theol. Sem.), T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D. (Cantab), Judges Reynolds, Bliss, Drake, Med. Prof's Armor, Ross, Knapp, and many others equally well known.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

THE institutions and boarding-houses of Saratoga afford excellent accommodations, at moderate prices, and are decidedly homelike and healthful. Many of them have beautiful lawns for croquet and out-door sports, and are very attractive in their external surroundings, while the prices for board are very moderate.

The institutions for the special treatment of diseases in Saratoga are few, but one or two are recognized by the medical fraternity as quite superior, and are certainly well supplied with medical appliances, and under competent management. We call attention especially to

Drs. Strong's Remedial Institute.

This excellent institution is pleasantly located on Circular street, the most beautiful avenue in Saratoga, within five minutes easy walk of the great hotels, Congress Spring Park, Hathorn and the principal springs, and other sources of attraction. It is just retired enough for rest, and just near enough to all the whirl.

The institution has the table, appointments and elegance of a first-class hotel. Its bath department compares favorably with the best metropolitan establishments, and offers the only opportunity in Saratoga for obtaining Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electro-thermal baths. Abundant facilities are afforded for recreation and amusement, comprising organ, pianos, parlor entertainments, fine croquet ground, gymnasium, etc. A marked and very pleasant feature of the house is its genial cultured society and homelike sociability. It is the summer resort of many eminent persons for rest and recreation.

Among its patrons are Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D. (B'klyn), Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D. (N. Y.), Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, D.D. (N. Y.), Rev. C. C. ("Chaplain") McCabe, D.D., Rev. D. K. Pierce, D.D. (Zions Herald); Bishops Simpson, Foster, Peck, Robertson; Prest. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D. (Union Theol. Sem.), Prest. H. A. Buttz, D.D. (Drew Theol. Sem.), Prest. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D. (Middleburg); Ex-Govs. Wells, (Va.), Page,

(Vt.), Boardman,(W. Va.); Judges Reynolds, (B'klyn), Drake, (Washington), Bliss, (Mo.); Prof. Benj. N. Martin, LL.D. (N. Y. Univ.), T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D, (Cantab); Med. Profs. Armor, (B'klyn), Ross, (Chicago), Knapp, (N. Y.); and many others.

Saratoga Springs should have an institution managed by educated physicians, where professional advice with able and constant medical supervision can be obtained. Such is Dr. Strong's Remedial Institute. A casual observer would not suspect its medical character from anything seen in or about it, as there is no appearance of invalidism, and its prominent features are those of a first-class family hotel.

The proprietors have received a classical education, and are graduates of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. The institution is endorsed and largely patronized by the medical profession. Its ample halls, parlor, dining, bath and other public rooms are heated by steam, while its extensive piazzas and gymnasium afford opportunities for exercise.

In addition to the ordinary remedial agents available in general practice are such special appliances as Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electro-thermal, and every variety of hydrophatic baths, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Inhalation; Medicated Oxygen, Compressed and Rarified air, Health Lift, Calisthenics, Mineral Waters, etc., so that the institution is furnished with every appliance requisite for the treatment of Nervous, Lung, Female and other chronic diseases.

The dry, uniform and bracing climate, together with the cathartic, tonic, diuretic, alkaline and alterative mineral waters, form attractions which bring invalids here at all seasons of the year. Physicians recognize the importance of the mineral waters in many courses of treatment. The danger from their indiscriminate use cannot be too strongly emphasized, as much of their efficacy and marvelous power over disease is due to their proper administration and if ignorantly used they may become as potent agents for harm as they should be for good. Over twenty years' professional observation and experiencee minently qualify the Drs. Strong to give advice in regard to them. The advantage of a well regulated hygiene institution so completely equipped and under the able management of regularly educated physicians are obvious. Circulars sent on application.

The Irving Hotel

Is located centrally on the west side of Broadway between Division and Church Streets. Convenient to all the springs. Has fifty excellent rooms newly furnished and the proprietors, Messrs. Burrows & Moore give satisfaction to their patrons. Open all the year at popular prices.

Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary.

This excellent institution is situated in the eastern part of the village, on what was formerly called Temple Hill, and in the midst of Temple Grove. The grounds occupy the whole square on Spring Street, between Circular and Regent Streets. It is under the efficient management of Prof. Chas. F. Dowd, a graduate of Yale College, and affords fine advantages for a complete and solid education. During the long vacation from June to September, the building is opened as a summer resort.

Broadway Hall.

This celebrated boarding-house is beautifully located a little up Broadway, and on higher ground than any other boarding-house in the place, and consequently is airy and healthy. It is surrounded by a lawn of about an acre, and in the midst of magnificent shade-trees, on one of the finest avenues in this country, and is within ten minutes' walk of all the principal springs. No other house in town has as great a proportion of high, large, well ventilated, and pleasant rooms. The proprietor, Mr. W. J. Riggs, is one of Saratoga's well-known hotel keepers, and has had several years' experience in his business, and spares no effort to make the Broadway worthy of the liberal patronage which it receives from the best class of people.

Howland House

Is a new and excellent boarding house on North Broadway, nearly opposite the Waverly House and Mt. McGregor Railway Depot. It is one of the finest boarding houses in Saratoga, and is in the most charming part of the most beautiful avenue of the village. The house has a very fine piazza fronting Broadway and commanding a delightful view. The proprietor, Mr. J. Howland, is one of Saratoga's most respected citizens, and has had several years' experience in caring for summer boarders.

The Circular Street House,

At number 93 Circular Street, between Phila and Spring, is on the most beautiful street in Saratoga, near the large hotels, the famous Congress and Hathorn Springs, and Congress Spring Park. It is a large, first-class boarding-house, with many modern improvements, and open from June 1st to October 1st. It is kept in excellent style, at very reasonable prices, by Mr. J. Palmer, who owns the property and conducts the boarding-house.

The Continental Hotel

Is centrally located on Washington street, west of Grand Union Hotel, and within five minutes' walk of the principal springs and hotels. This hotel has large and airy rooms, well shaded piazzas, and is under the experienced management of M. E. & C. R. Knapp. During the past winter the Continental has been put in complete order, and rooms en suite can be furnished for families, which are also very convenient for transient guests. Satisfactory accommodations at reasonable prices.

Elmwood Hall.

This boarding-house is located in a quiet, shady spot, near the center of the village, one block from Broadway. It is near all the Springs. The rooms are large and pleasant, and some are connected to accommodate families. Important improvements have been made in and around Elmwood Hall, which will add much to the comfort of guests. Mr. Potter, the proprietor, spares no pains to make the place what everybody who comes to Saratoga seeks—a pleasant home. Terms, $1.25 to $2.25 per day, or $7.00 to $12.00 per week during the season. The house is open throughout the year. For further particulars, address Emory Potter, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Waverly Hotel.

This beautifully located family hotel is situated on North Broadway, near Hilton's Woodlawn Park, Mount McGregor R. R. depot, and all the principal springs. The hotel this year is under the management of G. C. Root, and, owing to the central location and quiet surroundings, the Waverly is a first-class family hotel, combining as it does all the conveniences of a first-class house, with the comforts and privacy of a home. Rates are moderate, and no pains will be spared by Mr. Root to make the stay of his guests at the Waverly memorable to those who seek rest.

The Pitney House,

On Congress Street, is one of the largest and best boarding-houses in Saratoga. It has accommodations for over one hundred guests, and is kept by Mr. J. Pitney, who has a large farm of about 175 acres, from which he supplies the table with fruit, vegetables, milk and cream, fresh from the farm twice a day. In this important feature of a boarding-house, the Pitney has a very great advantage over other houses which depend upon the supplies in the village markets. Over three hundred quarts of milk and cream are daily furnished to the guests of this house during the season. Many of the guests are old patrons, who have boarded at this house every season for years, and who appreciate the luxuries which this house places before its guests at the table. Two neat cottages on the grounds adjoining the house, are rented to such as desire more seclusion than the large house affords. We commend the Pitney as a first-class boarding-house.

Holden House,

C. H. Holden, proprietor, is situated on Broadway, three doors north of the United States Hotel, in the most central part of the village, and near all the principal springs. It is built of brick and can accommodate 100 to 125 guests. Twenty new rooms have been added and the whole house refurnished. Its central location and moderate prices for board make the Holden House a very desirable hotel for visitors who seek real comfort without extravagance. Excellent accommodations at reasonable prices.

Linwood,

S. M. Van Deusen, proprietor, is an excellent boarding-house, on South Broadway, opposite the Windsor Hotel and the Huestis House. It has equal advantages of location with those excellent houses, being on the great drive and promenade of the village, and near the Congress, Columbian, Hathorn and Washington Springs, the Congress Spring Park, the large hotels and other prominent attractions. The Linwood is supplied with electric annunciators, and the dining-room has been greatly enlarged and improved. This house has been entirely rebuilt in the Queen Anne style of architecture, making it one of the most attractive houses on South Broadway. The rooms are large and airy, and furnished in modern style, with modern conveniences on each floor. Guests will be well entertained at the Linwood.

The Mansion House,

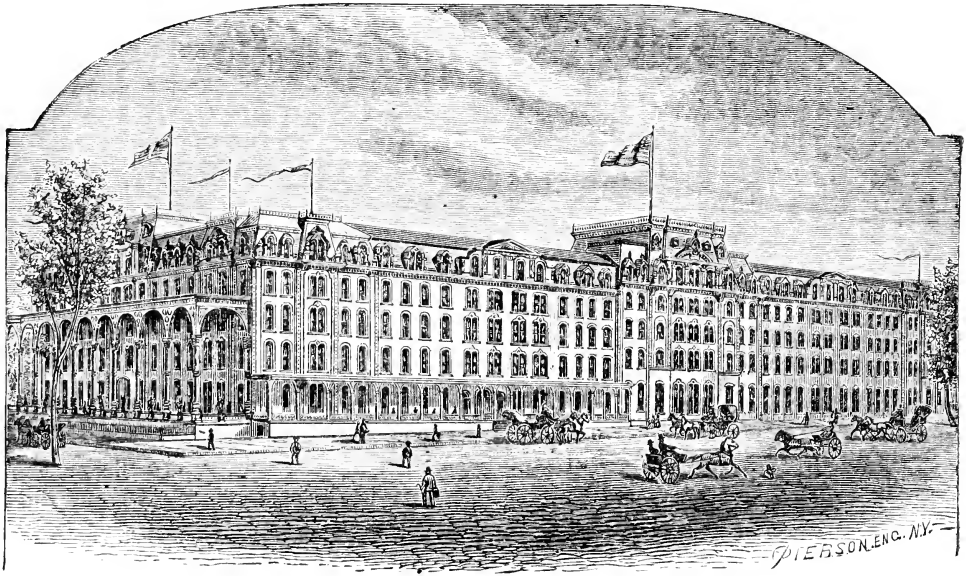
A favorite summer boarding-house, is situated on Spring Avenue, within a few rods of Excelsior and Union Springs. It is in the midst of the beautiful Excelsior Park, and is surrounded with a large and handsome lawn, well covered with tall forest trees. Many of the most refined and wealthy families of our great cities spend the summer months here, attracted by its proximity to the Excelsior, Union, and White Sulphur Springs, the beauty of its surroundings, and the superior style in which the house is kept. Within the park are several cottages, and families occupying them and wishing to avoid the annoyance of cooks and cooking, can obtain their meals at the Mansion House, thus combining the comforts and privacy of home, with the ease and freedom from care of summer boarding.

The Commercial Hotel

Stands on the corner of Church and Matilda Streets and Railroad Place. It is open all the year.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Names.	*Location.*	*Accommod'ns.*	*Proprietors.*
Adelphi Hotel	Broadway	200	Wm. H. McCaffrey.
Aberdeen	South Broadway	100	D. Tillotson Gale.
Albemarle House	South Broadway	50	C. H. Tefft.
Albion "	Front Street	50	J H. Mesick.
American Hotel	Broadway	300	Farnham & Bush.
Arlington Hotel	Broadway	200	J. P. Dennin.
Balch, W. S	Franklin Square	50	W. S. Balch.
Barnard House	Franklin Street	80	S. E. Benedict.
Bates House	Circular Street	60	Bates & Son.
Broadway Hall	North Broadway	75	W. J. Riggs.
Broadway House	Broadway, cor. Grove St.	50	J. Hine.
Carpenter House	Cor. Union ave. & Circular.	40	Mrs. Chas. Carpenter
Continental Hotel	Washington Street	200	Mrs. Knapp.
Circular St. House	Circular Street	75	John Palmer.
Clarendon Hotel	Broadway	600	Harris & Losekam.
Clement Place	Broadway	30	Miss R. A. Cranmer.
Columbian Hotel	Broadway	250	J. M. Case.
Columbian Place	Cor. Broadway & Lake ave.	40	R. D. McDonald.
Commercial Hotel	Church and R. R. Place	200	Bryant & Hinckley,
Congress Hall	Broadway	1500	Clement & Cox.
Elmwood Hall	Front Street	80	Emory Potter.
Empire Hotel	Front and Rock Streets	100	
Everett House	South Broadway	200	P. M. Suarez.
Foley, James	South Broadway	50	Jas. Foley.
Franklin House	Church Street	75	L. L. Brintnall.
Garden View House	North Broadway	75	Mrs. Lilienthal.
Grand Union Hotel	Broadway	2000	Henry Clair.
Hamilton's Med. Inst.	Franklin Street	100	Dr. Hamilton.
Hart, J. S. Rev	Circular Street	25	Rev. J. S. Hart.
Holden House	North Broadway	100	C. H. Holden.
Howland House	North Broadway	75	J. Howland.
Huestis House	South Broadway	150	M. B. Huestis.
Irving House	441 Broadway	75	Burrows & Moore.
Kensington	Union Ave. near Circular	400	J. H. Rodgers.
Linwood House	South Broadway	75	S. M. Van Deusen.
Mabie House	Washington, cor. Franklin	50	Mr. Mabie.
Magee, Mrs. Austin	Near cor. Circular & Caroline	20	Mrs. A. Magee.
Manor House	South Broadway	50	Chas. F. Wood.
Mansion House	Spring av. n. Excelsior Sp'g.	50	R. S. & F. J. Moscrip.
Morey House	Franklin Street	40	Mrs. S. L. Morey.
Osborn House	Front and Vandam Streets.	80	
Oakwood	Regent Street	80	A. J. Edwards.
Orr House	South Broadway	100	Mrs. A. D. Orr.
Pitney House	Congress Street	100	J. Pitney.
Pleasant Home	Federal Street	50	L. P. Sawyer.
Rossiter House	Cor. Phila & Regents	75	S. E. Wing.
Scoville House	Cor. Henry & Phila Sts	50	Mrs. J. P. Scoville.
Spencer House	Matilda Street	50	N. Waterbury.
Strong's Remedial Inst.	Circular Street	200	Drs. Strong.
Summit House	Matilda Street	50	Mrs. Smith.
Temple Grove Sem	Circular Street	150	C. F. Dowd.
Thorn, S. B.	Circular Street	45	Mrs. Thorn.
Trim, Mrs.	Phila Street	50	Mrs. H. P. Trim.
United States Hotel	Broadway	2000	Tompkins, Gage & Co.
Vermont House	Front and Grove Sts	120	Mrs. Dyer.
Washington Hall	North Broadway	100	A. J. Starr.
Waverly Hotel	North Broadway	150	G. C. Root.
Wayland Mansion	North Broadway	30	Mrs. M. A. Root.[don.
White Street Mansion	White Street	40	Mrs. A. M. Hunting-
Wilder House	109 Front Street	50	Miss H. S. Coudrey.
Windsor Hotel	Broadway	300	Henry Clair.



UNITED STATES HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

CHAPTER V.

THE SPRINGS.

SCIENTIFIC and medical writers, during the many years that the Mineral Springs of Saratoga have been known, have fully reported upon their history, probable origin, and their chemical properties. A vast fund of information has been collected for the benefit of invalids, and others who visit them, and the total result may be examined in such detail as seems useful and desirable. Saratoga Springs, as a popular resort, has steadily grown in favor from year to year; and its magnificent prosperity must have some substantial and enduring foundation, or it would have faded into obscurity long since, before the unreasoning caprice of fashion. Its springs are the secret of its success. Its mineral waters flow in exhaustless abundance from year to year, and, though given away freely to all who care to ask for them, and, in bottles or barrels, sent to every State, and half over Europe, they run to waste in countless thousands of gallons. Upon these free-flowing rivers, bubbling from the hillside, or spouting in snow-white fountains half a hundred feet into the air, Saratoga has built her faith and her hotels, and has not been disappointed. While the waters flow, Saratoga will flourish and bloom in all the glory of splendid palaces. Added to these are the natural beauties of the place, and the quite as pleasing results that have sprung from mingled art and nature.

The valley in which the springs are found extends in a crescent shape from Ballston Spa to Quaker Springs, a distance of some seventeen miles. The village of Saratoga Springs is located in the very center of this valley, and includes all the most valuable and the most varied of these natural fountains.

The Source of the Springs.

Geological and scientific people have spent much time in seeking to explain the origin or source of these waters. Rain-water is the usual source of spring-waters. It soaks down through porous soils and rocks till it meets clay, or harder rocks, impervious to fluids. It then, often under great pressure, follows such outlets as it may find, and eventually escapes upward to the surface through some fault or rift in the rocks. On its way it absorbs saline and other mineral substances and gases, and, loaded with them, it reaches the surface, charged in varying proportions, and having a fixed character as mineral water. These proportions do not change materially; and from year to year the waters flow unchanged, and produce on all who drink of them the same general effects.

A good authority on the geological aspect reports that "the northern half of Saratoga County is occupied by elevated ranges of Laurentian rocks. The Potsdam, Calciferous, and Trenton beds border upon the Laurentian, and appear in parallel bands through the central part of the county. In the southern part they are covered by slate-rocks.

"The Laurentian rocks, consisting of highly crystalline gneiss, granite, and syenite, are almost impervious to water, while the overlying Potsdam is very porous, and capable of holding large quantities. The spouting springs and deep wells in the southern part of the county—Geyser, Ballston, etc.—are found in the Potsdam sandstone, which, being covered in these places by the slate-rocks and shales, is of great depth."

From the surface downwards the strata are as follows: 1. Hudson River and Utica shales and slates; 2. Trenton limestone; 3. Calciferous sand-rock; 4. Potsdam sandstone; 5. Laurentian formation of unknown depth. Of these the Laurentian alone is impervious to water, and forms the bottom or floor of the cistern which feeds the springs. The dip of the strata is to the south. In the northern part of the county are elevated ranges of Laurentian rock; thence going southward the successive strata crop out parallel to one another, until the village of Saratoga is reached. Here a *fault* occurs, the rocks being

fissured to a great depth, and the strata to the south of the fissure being elevated above the corresponding rocks on the northern side of the cleft. The water percolating through the more porous strata, and finding its way southward along the floor of Laurentian rock, is checked here, and the surplus forced to the surface. The various springs are the outlets of this obstructed water, and their peculiarities and differences are doubtless acquired from the rock and soil through which they reach the surface.

The carbonic acid gas held in the water doubtless aids it in finding an outlet to the surface. Being confined under pressure, it seeks to escape, and brings the water with it. If shut off for a moment, the gas will collect in the top of the pipe-wells in such quantities, and under such pressure, as to blow a steam-whistle. These geological facts have led to the supposition that the waters can be obtained by boring through the slates to the underlying sandstone, and in the case of some of the springs this has proved true, and remarkable supplies have been obtained.

The Temperature of the Water

Does not vary more than a degree or so in the year, and, in the case of the Congress and Columbian, is 49° Fahr. Other springs are slightly lower or higher, and all are cool and agreeable in warm weather.

The Appearance and Properties of the Water.

When first dipped from the wells, the water is limpid and pearly, and full of bubbles. That from the spouting wells gushes forth in creamy whiteness, and resembles soda-water in color and action. The gas quickly escapes, and the still water has a wonderful purity. When allowed to stand open in a glass or uncorked bottle, the transparent water becomes cloudy, a fine white skin forms on the surface, and, in a time, a reddish-brown precipitate is formed. A glass left empty, and not properly wiped dry, becomes coated with a white film of salts; and round the base of the spouting wells a white incrustation soon forms on the ground, where the spray shivers and spatters on the stones. Left to

stagnate on the ground, the water soon becomes covered with a mineral film, that shines with metallic luster and colors, and resembling the tints formed by coal-oils on water. The brook and marsh near the Star Spring show many samples of this curious natural deposit. In cooking, the spring waters are worse than useless, unless made into that great American insanity known as "hot cakes." None but the stupid ever eat them.

The first taste of the waters is not always lovely. After the first blush, the water becomes exceedingly enjoyable and one is tempted to indulge too freely in the pungent, acidulous and salty mixture. The after-effects resemble those of soda-water, and, if a large quantity is taken, there follows a sense of fullness, perhaps a slight giddiness in the head and a desire for sleep. These symptoms are only slight, and are soon removed by the discharges that follow; and afterward there comes increased appetite and a feeling of comfortable serenity that is very satisfactory. The various waters, when fresh, have a slightly different taste, and after due experiment one can readily discriminate between them. The iron waters have a slightly inky flavor, and some others leave a sweet taste in the mouth. The gas that bubbles from the surface of the water is fatal to animal life if taken in too large quantities, and it is said that fish cannot live in the water. A whiff of the gas blown in one's face acts as hartshorn, and gives a prickling sensation to the nose, that is supposed to be agreeable —to those who like it. The gas, though suffocating to the lungs when inhaled, is harmless in the water.

The Commercial Value

Of the springs is a fair measure of their medicinal value. Property in mineral springs is costly. They are difficult to manage, they demand many thousands to properly tube them, and a good bottling plant involves a very large outlay. The more recent wells that have been bored are somewhat less expensive, but even a small tube costs $6 a foot, and, as some of the pipes are three hundred feet deep, it is easy to see that mineral springs at the best are expensive pieces of property. Most of the springs are owned and managed by joint-stock companies, with a capital varying from a hundred thousand dollars to a million or more.

Some springs have proved anything but fountains of financial joy to their owners. Thousands of dollars have slipped into the salty tubes and never come back again. Other springs waste their acidity on the desert sand, and only dogs and cattle drink their slime-covered waters. The only profit that results from the springs is found in the sale of the water, in bottles and barrels, in distant places. At Saratoga Springs one may drink all one pleases, and carry it away by the pailful for the asking, or an optional fee to the dipper-boy. The outlook for the spring-water business is said to be good in spite of the disasters that have overtaken some of the spring companies. The demand for pure natura mineral waters is steadily increasing. People are beginning to know the difference between the villainous compounds mixed in city cellars with marble dust, gas, and sea-water salts, and the pure, limpid, and pearly waters that here spring up to the sunlight from Nature's great laboratory. There is a sort of free fight going on between the chemical waters and the spring waters, and sensible people are rapidly learning which side to take, and are becoming cautious which they drink. There is no need to be deceived, even in distant cities, as the protected trade-marks on the corks of all the bottles show the real spring-waters of whatever kind, and this, with the marks on the boxes and bottles, ought to make one safe in buying a half-dozen, even if one lives in England, Australia or California. Another curious feature in this connection is the fact that no mixture, however skillfully put together, can exactly imitate the natural waters, nor can any mineral water from the chemists ever produce so good results as the same quantity of true spring-water. This is one reason why people flock to Saratoga in such vast crowds. They wish to select for themselves, and to use their own particular goblets, and to know certainly whereof they drink.

Concerning the chemical and medical properties of the Saratoga waters, a trustworthy authority may be quoted: "The principal constituents which give the special character to the cathartic springs are bicarbonates of magnesia and soda, and chloride of sodium; the tonic waters, bicarbonate of iron; the alterative waters, iodide of sodium, chloride of potassium and

sodium, etc.; the diurctic waters, bicarbonate of lithia and protoxide of hydrogen.

"CARBONIC ACID,

"The spirit of the springs, not only contributes to the solubility of the salts contained in the waters, but also renders them more palatable and more agreeable to the stomach. It is the perfect solution of the ingredients which renders the water valuable. When once the gas has been driven off, and the water evaporated, ten times the quantity of rain water will not re-dissolve the salts. The strongest chalybeates of Europe are the least used, because they lack gas, and are hence heavy and unpalatable The strongest known in the whole world, the Acqua Ferrara de Rio, in the Island of Elba, is entirely useless for medicinal purposes. The mineral waters of Saratoga contain more gas than any of the spas of Germany.

"Carbonic acid, being united with the vegetable alkali, forms our common saleratus; hence the reason why our cooks furnish a well-raised cake, merely by mixing flour with a solution of potash and sour milk. Here the acid of the milk, from a greater 'attraction,' joins itself to the alkali, liberating the carbonic acid gas, which, being driven off by the heat, puffs up every particle of dough. In the same way foaming lemonade, more delicious than soda, is made by adding lemon juice to the mineral waters of Saratoga.

"In mineral waters, carbonic acid is found in three different states. It is either 'bound' to certain bases, with which it forms carbonates—from these the gas does not escape when it is heated—or it is 'half-bound' or 'fixed,' forming sesquicarbonates or bicarbonates, from which compounds part of the gas is disengaged as soon as the water comes in contact with the air, and still more rapidly when it is heated; so that certain salts, only soluble as bicarbonates, and insoluble as carbonates, are precipitated as soon as the surplus atoms of carbonic acid are gone Finally, it is contained in the waters 'free,' as gas, which escapes at the ordinary temperature, as soon as the water rises out of the earth, and the pressure under which it was held in the interior ceases.

"Before a storm, it has been noticed that more gas is evolved because the density of the air affects the atmospheric pressure

"The gas seems only to travel through some of the springs, while others are very firmly impregnated with it.

"BICARBONATE OF MAGNESIA is a mild laxative and a good palliative in acid or sour stomach, heart-burn, and sick headache, especially if the person is constipated.

"BICARBONATE OF SODA first diminishes the secretions, and subsequently increases them, the urine being most susceptible to its influence. It increases the alkalinity of the blood and of the secretion, and some physiologists tell us that it reduces the quantity of fibrin in the blood.

"CARBONATE OF IRON increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood, stimulates the appetite, and excites the heart's action. It has a tendency to constipate.

"CHLORIDE OF SODIUM forms part of every tissue of the body except, perhaps, the enamel of the teeth. It increases the solubility of the albumen of the blood, and prevents a too rapid destruction of the red corpuscles. It increases the flow of the gastric juice and bile, and promotes the interchange of the fluids in the body, which physiologists call *osmosis*. It augments the quantity of urine secreted. It is also known to exercise a marked influence on the growth of the hair. When an animal does not receive a proper quantity of salt, the hair becomes rough and wiry. In too large quantities it causes irritation of the stomach and intestines.

"CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM is common to the blood and to certain tissues, as the muscles and the red discs, while the chloride of sodium exists in the serum. Congress water contains eight grains of chloride of potassium, a similar proportion to that found in the blood. Its medicinal action is analogous to that of chloride of sodium.

"The other important ingredients are bicarbonate of lithia, the iodides and bromides, the bicarbonate of lime, etc. The great problem among physicians is how to cause their medicines to be absorbed when taken into the system. Many of the ingredients of mineral springs would be almost inert in a state of powder, but when held in solution in mineral water are admitted

to the inner coats of all the blood-vessels, and are powerful alteratives of the entire system, as the experiments of Dr. Beaumont have clearly shown.

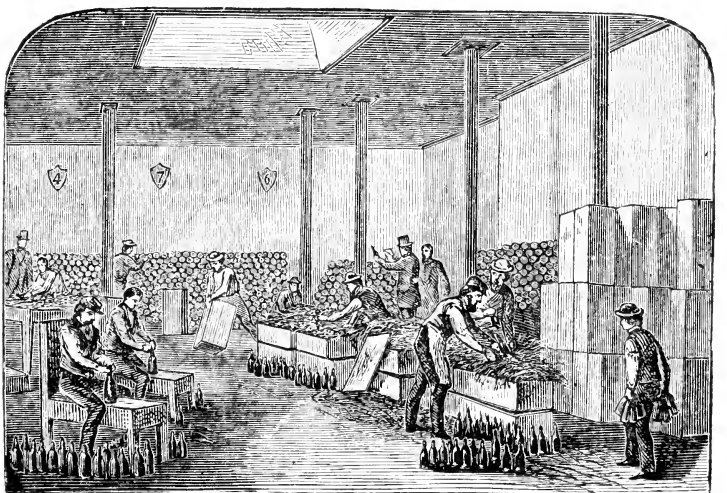
"There are two methods of testing an agent that is to be introduced into the materia medica, viz.: By careful watching and recording the therapeutical effects of the article on individuals, and by chemical analysis. The latter criterion is probably a more fallacious guide than is generally supposed. How often has the practitioner been surprised at the augmented or diminished effect of some off-hand combination, that would be wholly unlooked for by estimating the separate agency of each article. So of mineral waters. Chemical analysis cannot decide the exact medicinal effects of a new spring independently of a faithful observation of its operations; for many medicines, such as oxide of iron, carbonate of iron, phosphorus, etc., pass through the alimentary passages with very little absorption.

"THE ANALYSES

'Which we present herewith have been made by Professor C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., of the Columbia School of Mines.

"The analyses which Dr. Chandler has furnished have been prepared with great labor, care, and expense, and are the *only ones* which represent the waters as they are to-day.

"The minerals are contained in the spas as salts. Chemical analysis, however, merely shows the elements, the acids, and the bases which are present in the water, but not the mode of their combination. It has, therefore, often happened that if several chemists have analyzed the same spas, and found the same ingredients, the tabular view of the contents given by them have nevertheless been different, as they adopted different modes of combination.



PACKING-ROOM, CONGRESS SPRING.

***The Analyses** of the Saratoga Waters, by C. F. Chandler, Ph.D., of the Columbia School of **Mines**.*

Compounds as they exist in Solution in the Waters.	Champion Spouting Spring.	Congress Spring.	Empire Spring.	Excelsior Spr.*	Geyser Spouting Spr.	Hathorn Spring.	High Rock Spring.	Pavilion Spring.	Star Spring.	Triton Spring.	Union Spring.	Saratoga Vichy.
Chloride of sodium....	702.239	400.444	506.630	370.642	562.080	509.968	390.127	459.903	398.361	388.500	458.299	128.689
Chloride of potassium.	40.445	8.049	4.295	7.000	42.634	9.597	8.974	7.660	9.695	16.989	8.733	14.113
Bromide of sodium...	3.579	8.559	0.266	.....	2.212	1.534	0.731	0.987	0.571	1.800	1.307	0.990
Iodide of sodium.....	0.234	0.138	0.006	4.235	0.248	0.198	0.086	0.071	0.126	0.042	0.039	Trace.
Fluoride of calcium....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	.....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia...	6.247	4.761	2.080	.....	9.004	11.447	1.967	9.486	1.586	5.129	2.605	1.760
Bicarbonate of soda...	17.624	10.775	9.022	15.000	71.232	4.288	34.888	3.764	12.662	67.617	17.010	82.873
Bicarbonate of magnes.	193.912	121.757	42.953	32.333	149.343	176.463	54.924	76.267	61.912	70.470	109.685	41.503
Bicarbonate of lime...	227.070	143.399	109.656	77.000	168.392	170.646	131.739	120.169	124.459	140.260	96.703	95.522
Bicarbonate of strontia	0.082	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	0.425	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Bicarbonate of baryta..	2.083	0.928	0.075	.....	2.014	1.737	0.494	0.875	0.096	0.992	1.703	0.593
Bicarbonate of iron....	0.647	0.340	0.793	3.215	0.979	1.128	1.478	2.570	1.213	1.557	0.269	0.052
Sulphate of potassa....	0.252	0.889	2.769	.....	0.318	Trace.	1.608	2.032	5.400	Trace.	1.818	Trace.
Phosphate of soda.....	0.010	0.016	0.023	.....	Trace.	0.006	Trace.	0.007	Trace.	.....	0.026	Trace.
Biborate of soda.....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	.....	Trace.	Trace.
Alumina.....	0.458	Trace.	0.418	.....	Trace.	0.131	1.223	0.329	Trace.	Trace.	0.324	0.473
Silica.....	0.699	0.840	1.145	4.000	0.665	1.260	2.260	3.155	1.283	1.280	2.653	0.758
Organic matter.....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	.....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Total per U. S. gallon, 231 cu. in.	1195.582	700.895	680.436	514.746	991.546	888.403	630.500	687.275	617.367	644.627	701.174	367.326
Carbonic acid gas.....	465.468	392.289	644.669	250.000	454.082	375.747	409.458	332.458	407.650	361.500	384.969	383.071
Density.....	.....	1.096	.....	.....	1.0120	1.0115	1.0092	1.0095	1.0091	.....	.....	.....
Temperature.....	48°F.	52°F.	48°F.	.....	46°F.	.....	52°F.	.....	52°F.	48°F.	48F°.	50°F.

* As analyzed by the late R. L. Allen, M.D., of Saratoga Springs.

Bases and Acids, as actually found in the Analysis, uncombined.	Congress Spring.	Crystal Spring.	Geyser Spouting Spring.	Hathorn Spring.	High Rock Spring.	Pavilion Spring.	Seltzer Spring.	Star Spring.	United States Spring.
Potassium	4.611	5.326	13.039	5.024	5.419	4.931	0.949	7.496	4.515
Sodium	162.324	132.006	251.031	202.058	163.216	182.084	61.003	160.239	57.259
Lithium	0.490	0.445	0.720	1.179	0.202	0.976	0.093	0.163	0.499
Lime	49.569	35.218	58.901	58.989	45.540	41.540	31.066	43.024	32.189
Strontia	Trace.	Trace.	0.211	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	0.009
Baryta	0.549	0.429	1.190	1.026	0.292	0.517	Trace.	0.056	0.537
Magnesia	33.358	20.592	40.915	48.346	15.048	20.895	11.051	16.992	19.968
Protoxide of iron	0.137	0.824	0.396	0.456	0.598	1.040	0.689	0.491	0.289
Alumina	Trace.	0.305	Trace.	0.131	1.223	0.329	0.574	Trace.	0.094
Chlorine	246.834	203.292	352.825	314.037	241.017	282.723	82.128	246.357	90.201
Bromine	6.645	0.322	1.718	1.188	0 568	0.767	0.489	0.443	0.656
Iodine	0.117	0.055	0.208	0.166	0.072	0.060	0.026	0.106	0.039
Fluorine	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Sulphuric acid	0.409	0.992	0.146	Trace.	0.739	0.934	0.256	2.483	Trace.
Phosphoric acid	0.008	0.004	Trace.	0.003	Trace.	0.004	Trace.	Trace.	0.008
Boracic acid	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Carbonic acid in carbonates	80.249	54.984	112.880	104.928	62.555	60.461	44.984	56.606	50.380
Carbonic acid, for bicarbonates	80.249	54.984	112.880	104.928	62.555	60.461	44.984	56.606	50.380
Silica	0.840	3.213	0.665	1.260	2.260	3.155	2.561	1.283	3.184
Organic matter	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Water in bicarbonates	33.828	22.496	46.183	42.929	25.591	24.736	18.405	23.160	20.613
Oxygen in KO (SO_3)	0.082	0.199	0.029	.....	0.148	0.187	0.051	0.496	.....
Oxygen in LiO (HO 2 CO_2)	0.560	0.509	0.824	1.347	0.232	1.116	0.105	0.187	0.570
Oxygen in NaO (HO 2 CO_2)	1.024	0.959	6.785	0.408	3.323	0.353	2.803	1.206	0.444
Oxygen in 2 NaO (HO, PO_5)	0.002	.....	.....	0.001	.....	0.001	.....	.....	0.002
Total per U. S. gallon, 231 cu. in.	700.895	537.155	991.546	888.403	630.500	687.275	302.007	617.367	331.837
Total residue by evaporation	588.818	459.670	832.483	740.550	542.350	602.080	238.970	537.600	260.840

"The Medicinal Action

Of mineral waters differs in almost every respect from that of cathartics and diuretics, or eliminators in the materia medica. Medicines frequently act by counter-irritation, curing one organ by exciting and irritating another. Ordinary cathartics, diuretics, and diaphoretics are composed of substances foreign to the system, and they act partly by their poisonous effects. The most important ingredients of the Saratoga waters are natural to the body, and are also powerful oxydizers of the disintegrated tissues, carrying out of the body the waste matter. Mineral waters are similar to the blood, minus its organic constituents, and are true *restorative* medicines, as well as powerful modifiers of the tissues themselves; and these properties, and their gentle mode of action, constitute no small degree of their extraordinary merit.

"Saratoga water is a cholagogue in its properties—that is, it stimulates the action of the liver, and promotes the excretion of bile. Certain matters are secreted by that organ, which, if allowed to remain in the system, produce such diseases as jaundice. A great number of intestinal diseases and blood disorders are associated with derangements of the functions of the liver.

"The waters are not only laxative or aperient, but are also diuretic, antacid, deobstruent, alterative, and tonic.

"They increase the force of the heart and arteries, promote digestion, favor the action of the nutrient vessels, increase the peristaltic movement of the bowels, cleanse the system through the granular organs, and impart strength and vigor."

The Diseases Affected by the Waters

Are numerous. To give a list in detail would be useless and confusing, and perhaps harmful. There is but one course to pursue in drinking the spring waters for the health's sake. Consult a resident physician, let him make a diagnosis of your case, and, under his advice, select the particular spring of most value to you, and govern yourself, in all things, by his experience and acquaintance with the waters. The medical staff of Saratoga Springs is excellent, and one may rely on their ability to assist

and direct. A great many people make the mistake, upon their first visit to Saratoga Springs, of drinking promiscuously at a number of springs, and in such large quantities as to prove actually injurious rather than beneficial. To receive benefit from a use of of these waters, they must be used discreetly and judiciously, and not to excess. Above all, do not be led away by the gratuitous advice of persons who have been benefitted by these waters, but who are not possessed of sufficient medical knowlege to give a reason for their belief in any particular spring.

Concerning the directions for their use, much the same thing may be said. As well try to give advice in making prescriptions for the general public. Each user of these healing waters must in a measure, be a law unto himself. To drink any and all of the waters would be simply unreasonable. Seek proper advice, and then follow it, and be not led aside by the enthusiasm of some invalid who, having been restored to health by some particular spring, thinks it a cure for all diseases, whether they are allied to his special case or not. To persons in perfectly good health the waters do no particular harm, even if indulged in freely. At the same time, there is reason in all things, and if one is really unwell, there is but one thing to do—consult a medical man.

The late Dr. Steel wrote in 1837: "The waters are so generally used, and their effects so seldom injurious, particularly to persons in health, that almost every one who has ever drank of them assumes the prerogative of directing their use to others. Were these directions always the result of careful experience and observation they would be less objectionable; but there are numerous persons who flock about the springs without any positive knowledge of the composition and effect of the waters, who contrive to dispose of their directions, many times to the detriment of those who desire to be benefited, but who are thus disappointed in the use of the water."

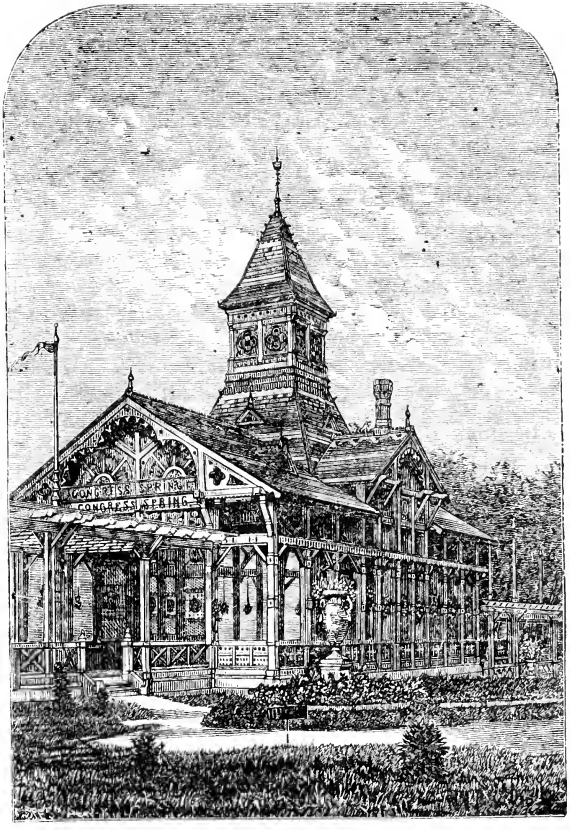
In speaking of springs in detail, they will be taken in alphabetical order, as being the most convenient.

Congress Spring.

This spring is located in Congress Spring Park, opposite the southern end of Congress Hall. There is an artistic and very beautiful pavilion built over it to protect visitors from sun and rain. The principal entrance to the spring-house is at the grand entrance to the Park, near Broadway. On entering the Park, turn to the left, pass along the arbor-like colonnade to the pavilion about the spring, where seats are provided, and the spring water, drawn by a novel process, is served upon small tables by the attendants. Visitors will find this method of obtaining the waters far more agreeable than the old way followed at the other springs, as they can partake leisurely while seated, without being jostled by the crowd, and enjoy the beautiful view of the Park and the delightful music by the Park Band. By descending a few steps to the east, along the colonnade to the *café*, hot coffee and other refreshments may be obtained at moderate prices. Admission to the Park is regulated by tickets, for which a merely nominal charge is made; but access to the spring can be obtained on Congress Street, without entering the Park, and the waters are served free of charge.

Congress Spring is more generally known and used than any of the other Saratoga springs, and has probably effected more cures of the diseases for which its waters are a specific, than any other mineral spring in America. It was discovered in 1792. The waters were first bottled for exportation in 1823, by Dr. John Clarke, of New York, who purchased the spring from the Livingston family, who held it under an ancient grant. The property was purchased of Dr. Clarke's executors in 1865, by the "Congress and Empire Spring Company," the present proprietors.

The medicinal effects of Congress water have been tested for nearly a century, and its use is prescribed by physicians, with the utmost confidence, after long knowledge of its great efficacy, and the entire comfort and safety with which it may be used. To professional men and others whose occupations are sedentary, and to all sufferers from the various forms of bilious disorders, it is invaluable. It contains of the laxative salts (chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of magnesia) enough to render its effects certain



CONGRESS SPRING PAVILION.

ERECTED, 1876.

without the addition or use of cathartic drugs; and it produces free and copious evacuations without in any manner debilitating the alimentary canal or impairing the digestive powers of the stomach. At the same time it does not contain an excess of those salts, the presence of which in the cruder mineral waters, native and foreign, often renders them drastic and irritating, producing very serious disorders.

In connection with a recent analysis of Congress Spring, Prof. C. F. Chandler remarks, that "the superior excellence of this water is due to the fact that it contains, in the most desirable proportions, those substances which produce its agreeable flavor and satisfactory medicinal effects—neither holding them in excess nor lacking any constituent to be desired in this class of waters. As a *cathartic* water, its almost entire freedom from iron should recommend it above all others, many of which contain so much of this ingredient as to seriously impair their usefulness." Prof. Chandler also remarks, that a comparison of his analysis with that by Dr. JOHN H. STEEL, in 1832, proves that the Congress water still retains its original strength, and all the virtues which established its well-merited reputation.

ANALYSIS OF CONGRESS SPRING WATER,

BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

Chloride of Sodium	400.444 grains.	Bromide of Sodium	8.559 grains.
Chloride of Potassium	8.049 "	Iodide of Sodium	0.138 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	121.757 "	Sulphate of Potassa	0.889 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	143.399 "	Phosphate of Soda	0.016 "
Bicarbonate of Lithia	4.761 "	Silica	0.840 "
Bicarbonate of Soda	10.775 "	Fluoride of Calcium, Biborate of Soda, Alumina,	each a trace.
Bicarbonate of Baryta	0.928 "		
Bicarbonate of Iron	0.340 "		
Bicarbonate of Strontia, a trace.		Total	706.895 grains
Carbonic Acid Gas			392.289 cubic inches.

It should be remembered that this water is never sold in barrels. Genuine Congress water is sold only in bottles. In this form it is sent to almost every part of the world, and its name is a household word.

Columbian Spring.

This spring is located in Congress Spring Park, just west of the park entrance and a little nearer Broadway. It is covered by the beautiful and artistic pavilion, and is approached through the park entrance to the right, or down a few steps from Broadway opposite Columbian Hotel. The spring is owned by the Congress and Empire Spring Company. It is a fine chalybeate mineral water, and possesses singularly active properties in certain diseases.

It is said to be especially valuable in liver complaints, dyspepsia, erysipelas, and all cutaneous disorders. As a tonic water for frequent use, no spring in Saratoga is so popular as the Columbian.

The water is recommended to be drank in small quantities frequently during the day, generally *preceded* by the use of the cathartic waters taken before breakfast. Only from one-half to one glass should be taken at a time. When taken in large quantities, or before breakfast, a peculiar headache is experienced.

The proper use of this water will strengthen the tone of the stomach, and tend to increase the red particles of the blood which, according to Liebeg, perform an important part in respiration. Though containing but 5.58 grains of iron in each gallon, this water has a perceptible iron taste in every drop. Is it much to be wondered at, then, that a mineral which has so great a power of affecting the palate should possess equally potent influence upon the whole system? The happy medicinal effects of these iron waters seem to consist, to some extent, in the minute division of the mineral properties, so that they are readily taken into the system. The water is exported largely, and descriptive pamphlets, containing full directions for drinking the water, may be obtained at the Company's office opposite Congress Spring.

ANALYSIS OF COLUMBIAN WATERS, BY PROF. E. EMMONS.

Specific gravity 1007.3. Solid and gaseous contents as follows:

Chloride of Sodium	267.00 grains.	Carbonate of Lime	68.00 grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda	15.40 "	Carbonate of Iron	5.58 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	46.71 "	Silex	2.05 "
Hydriodate of Soda	2.06 "	Hy'o-Bro'ate of Potash	scarcely a trace
Solid contents in a gallon			407.30 grains
Carbonic Acid Gas			272.06 inches.
Atmospheric Air			4.50 "
			276.56 inches.

The Empire Spring.

This spring, one of the best in Saratoga, is located in the north part of the shallow valley that runs through the village. To reach it from Congress Hall, follow Broadway north to the first street north of Town Hall; then to the right, then left, through Front Street, down the hill, to the large bottling-house at the foot of the hill. This spring is in a pavilion before the building. For full information concerning this spring, call at the office of the Congress and Empire Spring Company, near Congress Hall.

Although the existence of mineral water in this locality was known for a long time, it was not until 1846 that any one thought it worth the necessary expense of excavation and tubing. The rock was struck twelve feet below the surface of the earth, and so copious was the flow of water that the tubing proved to be a work of unusual difficulty. When once accomplished, the water flowed in great abundance and purity. It soon attracted the attention of medical men, and was found to possess curative properties which rendered it available in diseases which had not before been affected by Saratoga waters. It has proved itself adapted to a wide range of cases, especially of a chronic nature, and its peculiar value is recognized by eminent medical men. Its general properties closely resemble the Congress, although from the presence of a larger quantity of magnesia in the Congress water, the operation of the latter is perhaps somewhat more pungent.

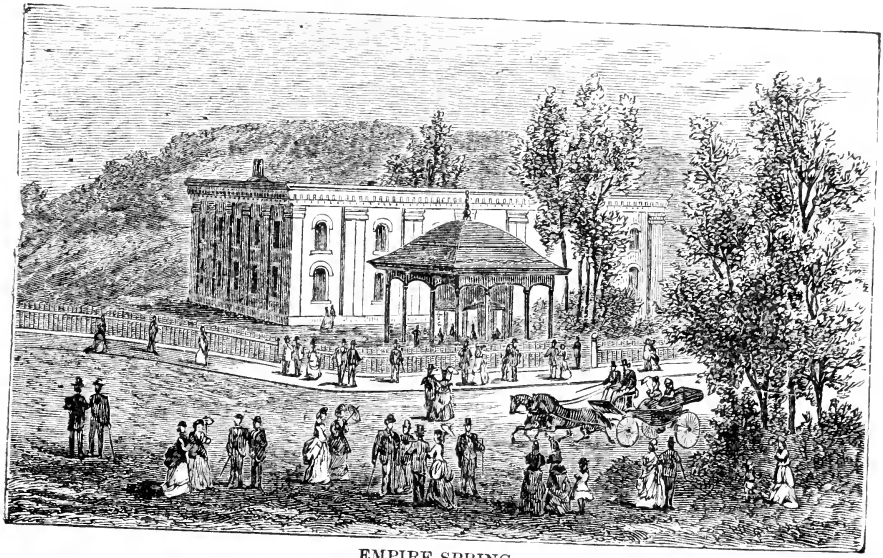
The Empire Spring water is a great favorite with many people, being preferred for its mild but positive medicinal effects.

ANALYSIS OF EMPIRE SPRING WATER,

BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

Chloride of Sodium.....	506.630 grains.	Bromide of Sodium.....	0.266 grains
Chloride of Potassium..	4.292 "	Iodide of Sodium.....	0.006 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.	42.953 "	Sulphate of Potassa....	2.769 "
Bicarbonate of Lime....	109.656 "	Phosphate of Soda.....	0.023 "
Bicarbonate of Lithia. .	2.080 "	Silica.....	1.145 "
Bicarbonate of Soda....	9.022 "	Alumina.....	0.418 "
Bicarbonate of Baryta..	0.075 "	Fluoride of Calcium,	each a trace
Bicarbonate of Iron....	0.793 "	Biborate of Soda,	
Bicarbonate of Strontia, a trace.		Organic Matter,	
Total.....			680.436 grains.
Carbonic Acid.....			344.699 cubic in.



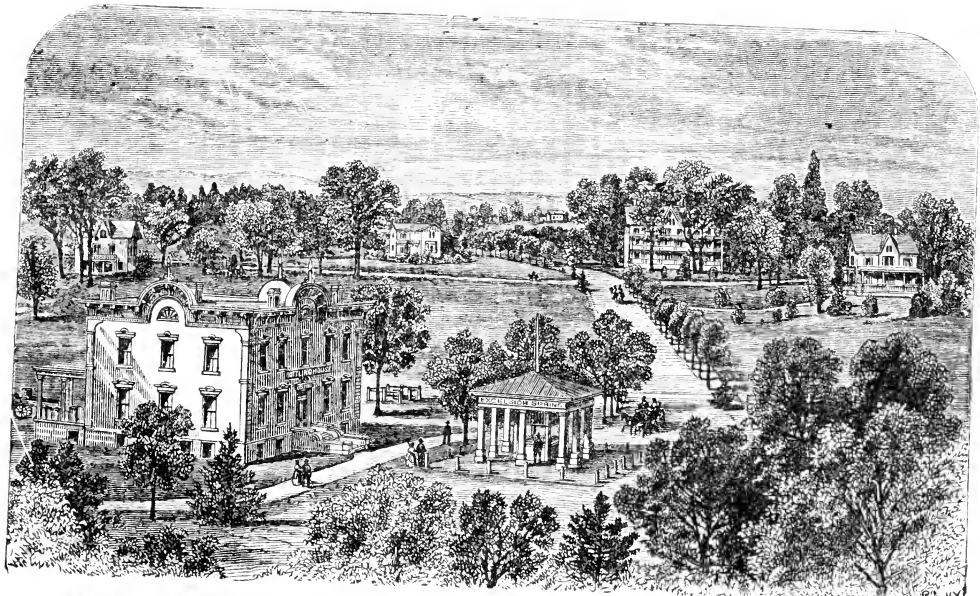
EMPIRE SPRING.

Excelsior Spring,

Is found in a beautiful valley, amid picturesque scenery, about a mile east of the town hall, and near the centre of Excelsior Park. The principal park entrance is on Lake Avenue, half a mile from Circular street, or we may approach it by Spring Avenue, which will lead us past most of the principal springs, and the Lough berry Water Works with its famous Holly Machinery, by which the village is supplied with an abundance of the purest water from the Excelsior Lake. Leaving the Water Works, we see just before us, as the avenue bends towards the Excelsior Spring, the fine summer hotel known as the Mansion House. Surrounded by its grand old trees and beautiful lawn, it offers an inviting retreat from the heat and dust of our crowded cities.

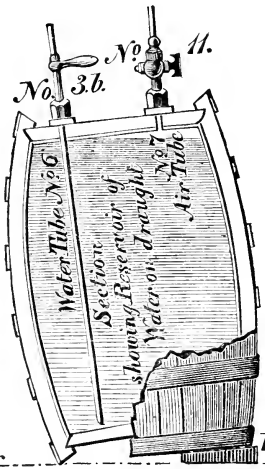
The spring is covered by a very tasteful pavilion, which will be noticed just east of the little stream, and in front of the large bottling house beside the grove. The Union Spring is a little northwest of the Excelsior, and but a few steps removed. This valley, in which these two springs are situated, was formerly known as the "Valley of the Ten Springs," but the present owners, after grading and greatly beautifying the grounds, changed its name in honor of the spring to Excelsior Park.

The Excelsior Spring has been appreciated for its valuable qualities by some of the oldest visitors of Saratoga for at least half a century. Many noted cures, among the older residents of the town, were effected by the use of this water before it was introduced to the general public. The water, however, was not much known to the public until 1859, when Mr. H. H. Lawrence, the former owner, and grand-father of the present proprietor, retubed the Spring in the most thorough manner—the tubing extending to a depth of fifty-six feet, eleven of which are in the solid rock. By this improvement the water flows with all its properties undeteriorated, retaining from source to outlet its original purity and strength. For several years the Excelsior Spring water has steadily increased in public favor, until now its sale has become very large, and it is to be found on draught, or in bottles, in nearly all the principal cities and towns of the United States. We must not fail to notice the perfect



View of EXCELSIOR SPRING, and a portion of EXCELSIOR PARK.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

and very ingenious method, invented by the proprietors of this spring, for bottling and barreling the water. In the large and well-lighted cellar of the bottling house is a circular brick vault in whose depths the process of filling is performed. A block-tin tube conveys the water directly from the spring to this vault, at a depth of twelve feet from the surface of the ground. By hydrostatic pressure the water is forced from the main tubing of the spring through the smaller tube to the brick vault into air-tight barrels, or reservoirs, lined with pure block-tin. These reservoirs contain two tubes, one of which extends from the top to the bottom of the barrel, the other being shorter. When these reservoirs are connected with the tube leading from the



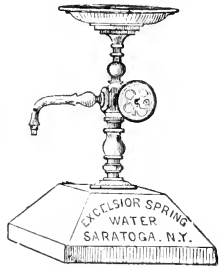
spring, the water is forced by hydrostatic pressure through the long tube into the barrel, and the air is driven out through the shorter tube, while the gas of the water is not allowed to escape. To draw the water from the reservoirs, it is only necessary to attach the draught tube to the long tube of the barrel, and connect the shorter one with an air pump, when the pressure of the air will force out the water, without its being recharged with gas—pure, sparkling, and as delicious as though it were taken

directly from the spring. The value of the waters is universally conceded, and they have already attained a world-wide popularity. The familiar trade-mark of the Excelsior water may be seen in nearly all the cities and large villages of America. The water of this spring is a pleasant cathartic, and has also alterative and tonic properties. It is also delicious as a beverage. As a cathartic, two or three glasses before breakfast will be a sufficient dose, while, as an alterative or diuretic, small draughts throughout the day will be found beneficial.

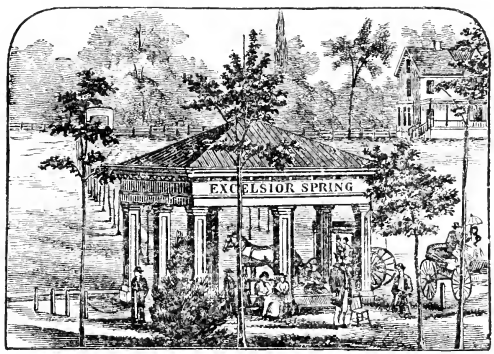
IN BOTTLES.

BOTTLE MARK.

ON DRAUGHT.



TRADE MARK.



ANALYSIS OF THE "EXCELSIOR" SPRING WATER.

As analyzed by the late R. L. ALLEN, M.D., of Saratoga Springs.

Chloride of Sodium	370.642 grains.	Sulphate of Soda	1.321 grains.
Carbonate of Lime	77.000 "	Silicate of Soda	4.000 "
Carbonate of Magnesia	32.333 "	Iodide of Soda	4.235 "
Carbonate of Soda	15.000 "	Bromide of Potassa	a trace.
Silicate of Potassa	7.000 "	Sulphate of Strontia	a trace.
Carbonate of Iron	3.215 "		

Solid contents in a gallon.....514$\frac{746}{1000}$ grains

Carbonic Acid.....(cubic inches) 250

Atmosphere.....3

Gaseous Contents.....253 cubic in.

Union Spring,

Near the centre of Excelsior Park, is about ten rods northwest of Excelsior Spring. It was originally known as the 'Jackson" spring, and is described under that name by Dr. John H. Steele, in his work on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston, published by Dr. Steele at Albany in 1819. The water was, however, but imperfectly secured until the present proprietors had the spring retubed in 1868. The water of the Union Spring acts as a mild cathartic when taken before breakfast. Drank at other times during the day it is a very agreeable and healthful beverage. Prof. C. F. Chandler, the distinguished chemist, says: "This water is of excellent strength. It is specially noticeable that the ratio of magnesia to lime is unusually large, which is a decided advantage. The water is also remarkably free from iron, a fact which is a great recommendation." The water is put up in bottles for shipping to any part of the world. It is also sold in Lawrence's Patent Reservoirs (barrels lined with pure block tin), containing about thirty gallons each. These reservoirs are very strong and perfectly gas tight, and retain the water with all its natural Carbonic Acid Gas. From these reservoirs the water can be forced out, under atmospheric pressure, in its natural condition, sparkling with Carbonic Acid Gas as it flows from the spring at Saratoga, in the same manner in which the Excelsior Water on draught is so very widely and favorably known.

ANALYSIS OF THE UNION SPRING WATER,

BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

Laboratory of the School of Mines, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
New York, March 26, 1873.

The sample of Mineral Water taken from the UNION SPRING, Saratoga, contains in one U. S. Gallon of 231 cubic inches:

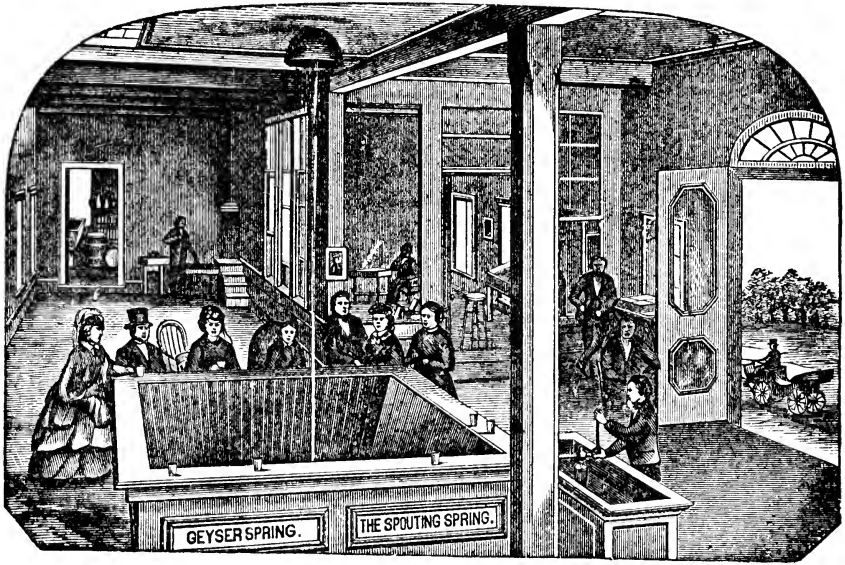
Chloride of Sodium	458.299 grains.	Bicarbonate of Baryta	1 703 grains.
Chloride of Potassium	8.733 "	Bicarbonate of Iron	0 269 "
Bromide of Sodium	1.307 "	Sulphate of Potassa	1 818 "
Iodide of Sodium	0.039 "	Phosphate of Soda	0.026 "
Fluoride of Calcium	trace.	Biborate of Soda	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia	2.605 "	Alumina	0.324 "
Bicarbonate of Soda	17.010 "	Silica	2.653 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	109.685 "	Organic Matter	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lime	96.703 "		
Bicarbonate of Strontia	trace.	Total Solid Contents	701.174 grains

Carbonic Acid Gas in one gal., 384.969 cubic inches. Temp., 48 deg. F.

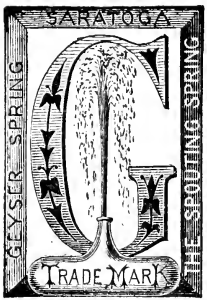
Facilities for Reaching Excelsior Park.

The drives to the Excelsior Spring and Park, by way of Lake and Spring Avenues, have already been described, but every visitor should know that there are other attractive ways of reaching this most beautiful suburb of Saratoga.

First, we must mention the advantages afforded the public by the Saratoga Lake Railway and its Excelsior Spring Station, by which the sojourner at Saratoga, is enabled to go and return in a brief space of time, during any portion of the day. Then pedestrians, and lovers of the picturesque, will find a WOODLAND WALK at the termination of York Avenue, by following which in an easterly direction for about half-a-mile, among tall pines and other forest trees, they will reach the Excelsior Spring, in the central portion of the Park. Those wishing to return by a different route, or fatigued by their ramble, may avail themselves of the railroad to the village, or take the trip to Saratoga Lake. Besides this favorite woodland path to Excelsior Spring, Mr. Lawrence has opened a BRIDLE PATH and Carriage Drive, entering the woods at the intersection of East and York Avenues. The bridle path skirts the brow of the hill, affording occasional glimpses, through a frame work of leaves, of the green meadows to the north, and the silvery surface of Loughberry Lake. Both the bridle path and the carriage drive bring out on Excelsior Spring Avenue, on the summit of the high hill, south of the Excelsior Spring. Here we have an extensive view to the east of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the nearer hills of Washington County, N. Y. A little further on, as the carriage road reaches the brow of the hill, the lovely valley stretches before us. If the rich glow of a summer sunset is still resting upon the distant hills, we shall be apt to feel that we have at last found the "Happy Valley." Below us lies the lovely vale once known as the "Valley of the Ten Springs," with its surrounding hillsides adorned by pretty cottages. A little further to the north we behold the hills of the Loughberry Lake, and still further beyond the granite elevations known as the Palmerstown and Kayaderosseras mountains, spurs of the great Adirondacks,



GEYSER SPRING.



eyser or "Spouting Spring"

Is a most wonderful fountain of mineral water, discovered in 1870, and situated about one mile and a quarter southwest of the village of Saratoga Springs, in the midst of the beautiful region of landscape scenery now known as "Geyser Lake and Park." To reach it from Saratoga follow Broadway south to Ballston Avenue, which branches off from Broadway in the south part of the village to the right, towards the southwest, and follow this avenue until it crosses the Rens. and Sar. R. R., when the large brick bottling house with the world-wide inscription of "Geyser Spring" will be distinctly seen across the lake to the left. Follow the carriage road across the causeway turning to the left, and you will soon find yourself at the entrance of the spring and bottling house, and in the midst of the most interesting spring region of Saratoga. Visitors are most cordially welcomed to the spring and grounds by the proprietors at all reasonable hours of the day, and perfect freedom is accorded to all visitors to drink the waters, inspect the work of bottling, and to stroll through the beautiful grounds surrounding the springs. As you enter the spring-house, directly in front of you, in the centre of the building, is this marvelous spouting spring, sending forth a powerful stream of water to the very top of the building, which in descending to its surrounding basin sprays into a thousand crystal streams, forming a beautiful fountain ever flowing, and charming to behold.

In the center of the room is the artistical basin, about six feet square, and from the bottom rises an iron pipe. From this leaps, in fantastic dance, the creamy water of the spring. To allow it full play, there is an opening in the ceiling, and here it rises and falls, day and night, continually. At one side, a faucet, with a nose like a soda fountain, enables one to draw a glass. The water boils and bubbles out, mingled with bubbles of gas precisely like cream soda, and all who care may have a free drink. When the bubbles have escaped, the water has a wonderful pearly purity that tempts one to drink bountifully. A glass globe on the well

curb has a stream of water flowing through it and escaping at the top. This enables us to see the thick stream of bubbling gas as it rises through the water and makes an extremely pretty display. A large business is here carried on in bottling this valuable and delicious water, and visitors are shown all the processes in detail.

The orifice bored in the rock is five and a half inches in diameter, and 132 feet deep. The rock formation consists of a strata of slate eighty feet thick, beneath which lies the strata of birds-eye limestone in which the mineral vein was struck. The orifice is tubed with a block-tin pipe, encased with iron, to the depth of eighty-five feet, the object being to bring the water through the soft slate formation, as the immense pressure and force of the gas would cut the slate, thereby causing impurities in the water.

Recently the present proprietors became convinced that a large percentage of the Carbonic Acid Gas shown by the phenomenon of spouting, was not present in the bottled water. They recently re-tubed the spring and put in the most approved Bottling Table. The result is that for the first time in the history of the Spring *all the Natural Carbonic Acid Gas is retained to the bottled water*, thereby adding much to its already high medicinal qualities, and making it an EXCELLENT TABLE WATER, the water now being *highly effervescent* and the best mineral water known.

Professor C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., of Columbia College School of Mines, visited this spring a few weeks after its discovery, and the following analysis, made from water collected by him at that time, demonstrates the great value of the Geyser as a medicinal spring:

ANALYSIS OF ONE U. S. GALLON.

Chloride of Sodium	562.080 grains.	Bicarbonate of Strontia.	0.425 grains
Chloride of Potassium	24.634 "	Bicarbonate of Baryta	2.014 "
Bromide of Sodium	2.212 "	Bicarbonate of Iron	0.979 "
Iodide of Sodium	0.248 "	Sulphate of Potassa	0.318 "
Fluoride of Calcium	a trace.	Phosphate of Soda	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia	9.004 "	Biborate of Soda	trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda	71.232 "	Alumina	trace.
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	149.343 "	Silica	0.665 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	168.392 "	Organic matter	trace.
Total solid contents			991.546
Carbonic Acid Gas in one U. S Gal			454.082 cubic in
Density			1.011
Temperature			46° Fahr.

It may be noticed that the water is charged with medicinal and gaseous properties to a wonderful degree, its total solid contents being 991.546 grains. The amount of gas is excessive, and it is this that enables the water to hold in solution so great a proportion of minerals, and gives to it remarkable preservative properties when bottled, as well as imparts that mysterious power which forces the water from its silent cavern in the earth into the beautiful fountain of the spring. Its properties are permanent in any climate, and for an indefinite time. So long as kept corked, and the bottle laid on the side, it retains its value unimpaired.

As a medicinal agency its effects are marvelous. Testimonials from all quarters are received, bearing witness to its wonderful cures of diseases; especially in *Cutaneous Diseases, or any of the various phases of Scrofula.* It is used with telling effect in *Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Acidity of Stomach, etc.* It is a delightful beverage, and when taken as a cathartic leaves none of those unpleasant effects observable in the use of many other of the Saratoga waters.

As an *aperient* or *cathartic* it should be used in the early morning; and, if in bottles, it should stand in the room so as not to be too cool. To give it more ready effect, raise the water to about blood-heat, or 90° Fahr. A pint bottle, or about two glasses, will usually be found sufficiently prompt and effective.

As a *Tonic*, the water should be drank cool and in small quantities. When taken with meals or at lunch, as an ordinary beverage, the system will retain the minerals with strengthening and stimulating effect. After wines or hearty eating, the water is a sure corrective, restoring the stomach to its natural condition, while relieving the system of uncongenial and injurious substances. It cures Biliousness, corrects acidity of stomach, relieves nervous or feverish irritation and headache, and a restless person may be induced to sleep by taking a glass of Geyser on retiring at night. Geyser Water also operates with excellent effect upon the *Kidneys.* The *lithia* found in this water is a specific for gravel or stone, and is effectual in dissolving the chalk or limestone and urate deposits in Rheumatism or Gout. Geyser Water is put up in pint and quart bottles, and in tin-lined barrels of thirty gallons each, and it may be found at any leading druggist's on the con-

tinent. In bottles, it is packed in cases of four dozen pints or two dozen quarts.

The spring property is managed by a company, and for the purposes of business the proprietors have adopted the name "GEYSER SPRING CO." All orders should be addressed to GEYSER SPRING CO., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. The officers of the company are Allen W. Evarts, President; George E. Settle, Treasurer; Frank Jones, Secretary. The business of the Geyser Spring has increased rapidly since its discovery in 1870, and its waters are now sold everywhere.

By passing through the door, at the east end of the bottling house, we enter upon a piazza which overlooks the stream that dashes by the spring-house. Under the overhanging awning we may enjoy a very charming prospect.

Geyser Park

Embraces a tract of about 40 acres surrounding the Geyser Spring, and is open to visitors who are invited, by numerous rustic chairs and settees, to enjoy the natural beauties of this charming vicinity. Leaving the spring-house by the rear door, we enter upon the ramble and follow the shady path down into the dell. From the rustic bridge is a pretty view of the waterfall near the spring-house, and in the vicinity are several springs of varied mineral properties, more or less undeveloped, but indicating the great richness of this region in mineral waters. Returning to the spring-house, we may pass up the hill towards the west, and obtain a delightful view of the lake and park. From the summit of the slope to the westward the beautiful surroundings of this celebrated locality are brought into view. Standing on the elevation, with our face to the east, a charming prospect is spread before us. The large, beautiful green expanse, studded here and there with trees and cottages, and terminating with the Green Mountain range in the distant east, and the Greenfield Mountains in the west; the silvery water expanding from small proportions into the dimensions of a beautiful lake, fringed with graceful foliage and shaded lawns; the limpid stream plunging over the fall and dashing down into the shaded glen; the strong-arched causeway, and the spouting springs shooting their pearly-white waters into graceful fountains, all unite to form a charming landscape.

Hamilton Spring.

This spring is situated about thirty rods north of the Congress, immediately in the rear of Congress Hall. It was discovered by Mr. Gideon Putnam, one of the early settlers of the place, not long after the discovery of the Congress Spring, and named after the late General Hamilton. The water, when first taken from the spring, is remarkably clear and sparkling. It is saline and acidulous to the taste, and when taken to the quantity of five or six half pints, is usually both cathartic and diuretic.

This water ranks first among the springs as a diuretic, and it has long been celebrated for its good effects in gravelly and calculous affections. In scrofula and indeed all other indolent swellings of the glands, the water of this spring, together with that of the Columbian, will unquestionably take the preference.

It is owing to the iodine which these waters contain that they have become so famous in the cure of strumous affections.

The following ingredients were obtained from one gallon, by an analysis by Dr. John H. Steele in 1831, viz. :

Chloride of Sodium.....	297.3 grs.	Hydrobromate of Potash....a trace.	
Carbonate of Lime.....	92.4 "	Solid contents in one gallon.	460.326 grs.
Carbonate of iron..... ..	5.39 "	Carbonic acid gas.....	316. "
Hydriodate of Soda.....	3. "	Atmospheric air.....	4. "
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	27.036 "	Gaseous contents in a gallon 320 inches.	
Bicarbonate of Magnesia...	35.2 "		

Address orders for water to C. L. WIGGINS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Hathorn Spring

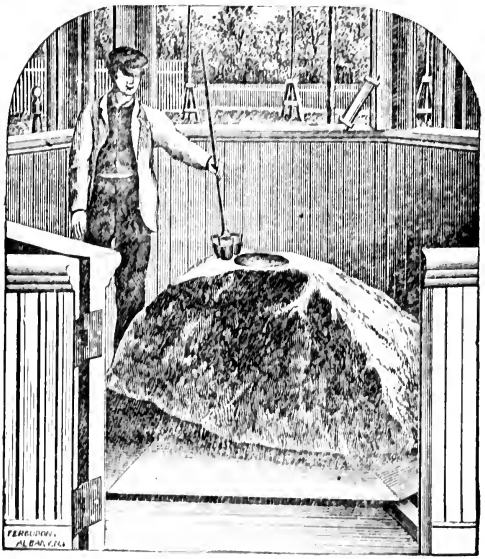
Is on Spring Street, directly opposite the north wing of Congress Hall. It was discovered in 1869 by some workmen employed in placing the foundation of the brick block which contains the beautiful ball-room of Congress Hall. It is named in honor of the Hon. H. H. Hathorn, who first developed the spring, and built the famous Congress Hall Hotel. The spring was very securely tubed in 1872, at the large expense of $15,000. The Hathorn is one of the most valuable springs in Saratoga. Great quantities of water are bottled and sold in the leading towns and cities of the United States and Canada. The water contains 838.03 grains of solid contents in a gallon, and combines chloride of sodium, the prevailing chemical element of all the Saratoga Spring waters, with bicarbonate of lithia, and other valuable properties.

Analysis of the Hathorn Spring Water.

Chloride of Sodium.....	509.968 grs.	Sulphate of Potassa.....	none.
Chloride of Potassium....	9.597 "	Phosphate of Soda.....	.006 grs.
Bromide of Sodium.....	1.534 "	Biborate of Soda.....	a trace.
Iodide of Sodium,.....	.198 "	Alumina.....	.131 "
Fluoride of Calcium.....	a trace.	Silica.....	1.260 "
Bicarbonate of Lithia	11.447 "	Organic matter.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	4.288 "		
Bicarbonate of Magnesia..	176.463 "	Total solid contents....	888.4263
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	170.646 "	Carbonic Acid Gas in 1 gal.,	375.74
Bicarbonate of Strontia...	a trace.	inches.	
Bicarbonate of Baryta....	1.737 "	Density, 1.009.	
Bicarbonate of Iron.....	1.128 "		

The High Rock Spring

Is on Spring Avenue, near the Empire, Star and Seltzer, and is believed to be the first which was discovered in this vicinity. The peculiar mineral formation which gives its name is a great



INTERIOR OF HIGH ROCK SPRING.

curiosity, and early attracted the attention of Indian hunters and the white pioneers of American civilization. The water has

built a curb for itself, the foundations of which must have been laid when the continent was in its infancy. The water being impregnated with particles of mineral substances, probably at first saturated the ground about the outlet of the spring. As the water evaporated, a species of rock was formed by the commingling of earth and mineral; and the continual overflow of mineral water, gradually built up the present curious dome shaped rock, which is 3½ feet high, and 23 feet 4 inches in circumference, and looks like a miniature volcano. There is an Indian tradition that, many years ago, the water ceased to flow over the rock, owing to the displeasure of the Great Spirit. The water, however, remained within reach from the top, and the overflow probably found a way of escape through cracks which eventually have been stopped by deposits from the water. A handsome pagoda has been erected over the spring, and a bottling-house near by contains the usual apparatus for preparing the water for market. It is said that the first white man who used these waters was Sir William Johnson, who was brought in the year 1767 through the wilderness, which then surrounded Saratoga, on a litter, and drank the water a few weeks, when he was able to walk away without assistance. The High Rock Spring, which may therefore be looked upon as the father of all these healing waters, has stood the test of over a century. Its water is a superior tonic, and cathartic as well as alterative. It is useful in Rheumatism, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and is especially beneficial in its operation upon the kidneys and liver; and indeed it purifies and renovates the whole system, clearing and beautifying the complexion and prolonging life.

The High Rock water cures Biliousness, corrects acidity of the stomach, and relieves nervous or feverish irritation and headache.

Perhaps there is no class of mineral water drinkers who enjoy a visit to Saratoga so much, or who realize so fully and so speedily the benefits arising from drinking the water, as the class of persons known as "free livers." They suffer from functional disturbance arising from too much food. But when daily drinking the water they are wholly exempt from all inconvenience arising from such surfeit not only, but can use double the quantity of food and drinks previously taken, and experience no inconvenience

The acid products which follow such free living under other circumstances, and which produce sleepless nights, with morbid, nervous, and cerebral symptoms, are wholly prevented by the use of this water, and refreshing sleep, long deferred, is fully enjoyed. All such of the above class as have become more or less diseased from liberal living, may have their stomachs restored to a healthy condition by the use of this water.

As an Aperient or Cathartic the water should be taken in the morning, half an hour before breakfast, its temperature not over cool. For instant action, warm the water slightly.

As a Tonic the water should be taken cool and in small quantities. When drank at meals as a beverage, the system will retain the minerals with strengthening and stimulating effect.

The condition of the system, which marks the early stage of the fearful disease of Scrofula, is usually removed by a timely and faithful use of the High Rock Water. Scorbutic persons, both young and more advanced in life, often witness large scrofulous tumors rapidly pass away under the influence of this mineral water.

The utmost care has been taken in retubing not only to keep out all impure and fresh waters, but also to retain the fixed carbonic acid gas, for which this Spring is so pre-eminently celebrated.

The High Rock Spring is managed by a company of prominent gentlemen, who have taken possession of the spring with a determination to extend the sales of the water in a manner commensurate with the reputation of this famous spring. Mr W. S. Henry, is the competent superintendent.

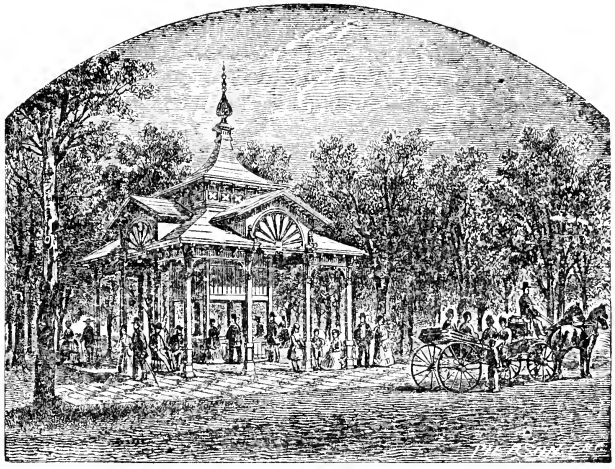
The following analysis of the High Rock Spring water was made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph.D., of Columbia College School of Mines, who collected the water at the Spring for analysis.

Analysis of one U. S. gallon:

Chloride of Sodium	390.127 grains	Bicarbonate of Lime	131.739 grains
Chloride of Potassium	8.497 "	Bicarbonate of Magnesia	54.924 "
Bromide of Sodium	0.731 "	Bicarbonate of Soda	34.888 "
Iodide of Sodium	0.986 "	Bicarbonate of Iron	1.478 "
Fluoride of Calcium	trace.	Phosphate of Lime	trace.
Sulphate of Potassa	1.608 "	Alumina	1.223 "
Bicarbonate of Baryta	trace.	Silica	2.260 "
Bicarbonate of Strontia	trace.		
Total			628.039 "
Carbonic Acid Gas			409.458 cub. in.

The Pavilion Spring

is situated in the valley, a few rods east of Broadway, between Lake Avenue and Caroline Street, at the head of Spring Avenue



The Red Spring.

This Spring, so widely and justly celebrated for its curative properties, is located just north of the Empire Spring. It was discovered in 1770, and in 1784 a bath-house was erected at the Spring for the cure of eruptive and skin diseases. The efficacy of the water was thereby demonstrated, and since then, though no particular effort has been made to advertise the water, it has become celebrated throughout the entire country. Hundreds of testimonials from eminent people who have used the water both at the original fountain and at their homes attest its efficacy as a remedial agent. It is a powerful antacid, and is especially adapted to rheumatic and gouty affections. It also neutralizes, by its alkalinity, those acids which produce dyspepsia and its allied diseases. In a general sense its therapeutic effects are alterative, and it is specially adapted to inflamed mucous surfaces. Scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney difficulties, salt rheum, inflamed eyes

granulated eyelids, are among the diseases which are cured by this water. Its general effect is to tone up the system, regulate the secretions, and vitalize the blood, thereby creating an improved appetite and better assimilation. During the summer season the Spring is thronged with invalids. More than a hundred gallons of water are daily taken away by real invalids, besides that which is drank at the spring. The effect of the water, as an alterative, is far superior to that of any other spring, and so great that small

quantities produce the desired results, adapting it wonderfully to the weakest stomachs in cases of extreme chronic disease. This quality of the water is due to the peculiar combination of its ingredients. Dr. Steele spoke of the wonderful power of this water in curing salt rheum and skin diseases fifty years ago, in a work he wrote on the character of "Our Mineral Springs."

The present owners, the Red Spring Co., retubed the Spring a few years ago and erected a spacious bottling-house provided with ample facilities for bottling the water, in order to keep pace with the increasing demand for the water from non-resident patrons. They have also done much to beautify the surroundings of the Spring and to improve the drive leading to it. To the mere pleasure-seeker the Red Spring is "a thing of beauty," while it is "a joy forever" to the invalid, who finds there the coveted boon of restored health which he has elsewhere sought in vain.

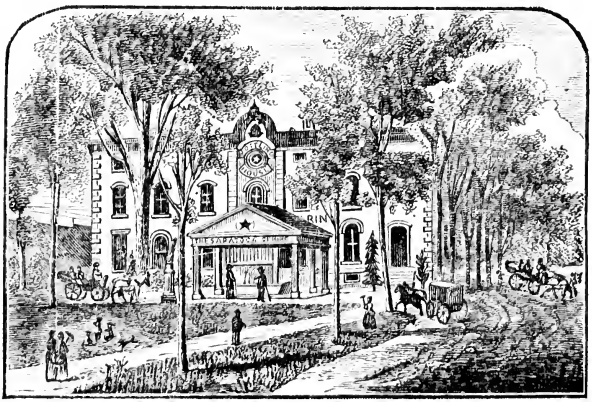
Saratoga "A" Spring.

The "A" Spring is situated on Spring Avenue, beyond the Empire spring, and a little north of the Red Spring, on the eastern side of a steep bluff of calciferous sand rock.

The following analysis of the spring, is by Julius G. Pohle, M.D.

Chloride of Sodium.....	565.300 grains.	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	1.724 grains
Chloride of Potassium..	357 "	Sulphate of Lime.....	448 "
Chloride of Calcium and Magnesia.....	trace	Sulphate of Magnesia...	288 "
Bicarbonate of Soda....	6.752 "	Sulphate of Soda.....	2.500 "
Bicarbonate of Lime....	56.852 "	Sulphate of Potassa.....	370 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	20.480 "	Silicic Acid..	1.460 "
		Alumina	380 "

Solid contents per gallon.....656.911 grains
Free Carbonic Acid Gas, per gallon.....212 cubic inches
Atmospheric air..... .4 " "



The Star Spring.

To reach this spring from Congress Hall, follow Broadway north five blocks to the railroad. Turn to the right and then to the second left, and in a few steps the long flight of stairs leading down the bluff to the spring will be found. This spring was formerly known as the President and the Iodine. It is over half

a century since its waters were first known and used, but their full virtues were not developed until 1862. In 1880 it was re-tubed, and tubing carried 44 feet into solid rock, securing perfect freedom from surface waters, and most perfect tubing of any of the Saratoga springs, as no other is tubed so far into the rock.

Since 1862 the Saratoga Star Spring has greatly increased its popularity as a mineral water, and is now recognized as one of the leading waters in the principal markets. The water is largely charged with carbonic acid gas which renders it peculiarly valuable as a bottling water, since it preserves its freshness much longer than waters containing a smaller amount of the gas.

We give the analysis of this celebrated spring, showing the amount of mineral properties in one gallon of the water as determined by eminent chemists:

Chloride of Sodium	378.962 grs.	Bicarbonate of Magnesia	61.912 grs.
Chloride of Potassium	9.229 "	Bicarbonate of Soda	12.662 "
Bromide of Sodium	55.65 "	Bicarbonate of Iron	1.213 "
Iodide of Sodium of Iodine	8.000 "	Silica	1.283 "
Sulphate of Potass	5.400 "	Phosphate of Lime, a trace	
Bicarbonate of Lime	120.549 "	Solid Contents in a Gallon,	615.685 "

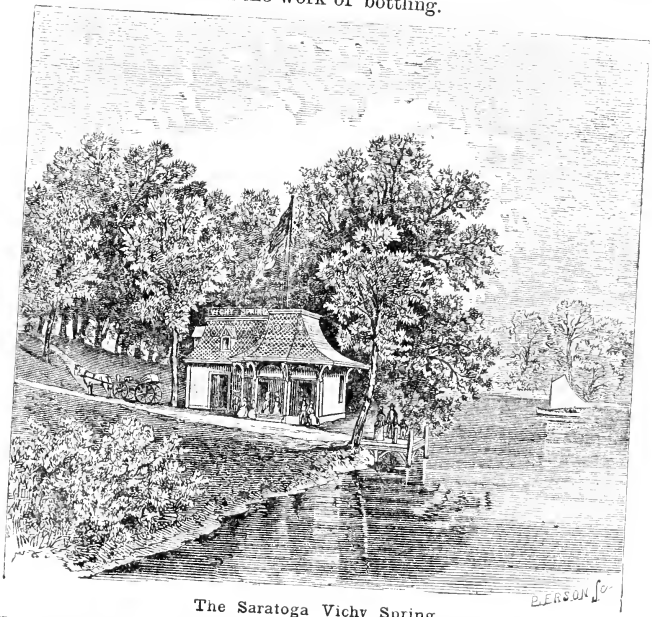
Carbonic Acid Gas, 407.55 cubic inches in a gallon.

The foregoing analysis was made at different times, extended over a period of thirty years, by Prof. C. F. Chandler; also by Dr. Steele and Prof. Emmons. The results show that the great medicinal properties of the Star consist of the large quantity of iodine and bromide of sodium, being 2 grs. of iodine and 14 grs. of Bromide to each quart.

While the immediate effects of the Star Spring are carthartic, its remote effects are alterative, and these, after all, should be considered the most important, as the water thus reaches and changes the morbid condition of the whole system, giving the Star water the high repute which it has maintained from its first discovery. For the following complaints it has been used with marked advantage: Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Bilious Affections, Rheumatism, Gravel, Calculus, Suppression, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diabetes, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Liver Difficulties. The proprietors of the Star were the first to introduce Saratoga Water to the public, on draught, through the United States, Canadas, and Europe, which they did in patent tin-lined barrels which preserve the full purity of the water. They furnish their waters fresh on draught, through

the apothecaries of the cities and towns of the United States, enabling patrons to obtain, at home, any quantity at the lowest possible cost, by the glass, gallon or barrel, as well as in pint or quart bottles, knowing that the free use of this water will restore health to invalids away from Saratoga as well as at the springs.

The bottling-house is a handsome brick building, and is supplied with every convenience for business, and visitors are invited to inspect the house and the work of bottling.



The Saratoga Vichy Spring

Is delightfully located on Ballston Avenue, opposite Geyser Spring, in the midst of a park embracing a beautiful sloping lawn studded with forest trees on one side, and the pretty little Geyser Lake on the other. Its surroundings are very picturesque, and are among the most attractive scenery about Saratoga. It was discovered in the month of March, 1872, by drilling in the solid rock to the depth of 180 feet.

This spring contains more soda and less salt than any other Saratoga water, and takes special rank at once among the valuable mineral waters of this famous Spa, from its wonderful similarity to the Vichy waters of France. It is the only alkaline water found at Saratoga, and a specific in those troublesome affections arising from Acidity of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Difficulties; several remarkable cases are already recorded of these diseases cured by its use. The following analysis of the Saratoga Vichy, made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the Columbia College School of Mines, demonstrates its value as a medicinal agent, and as an alkaline water of equal merit with the celebrated French Vichy.

Contains in one U. S Gallon of 231 cubic inches:

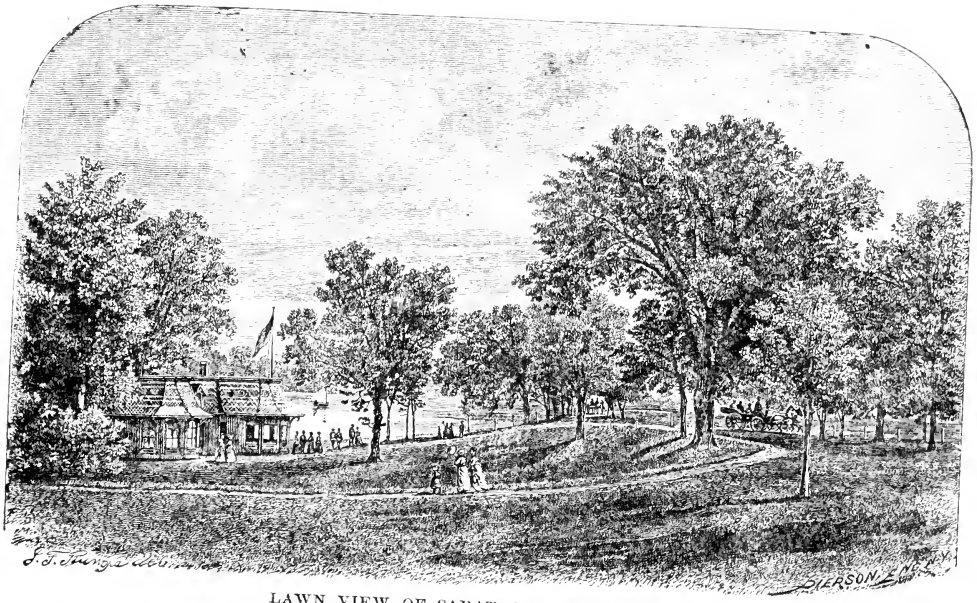
Chloride of Sodium	128.689	Bicarbonate of Strontia	trace.
Chloride of Potassium	14.113	Bicarbonate of Baryta	0.593
Bromide of Sodium	0.990	Bicarbonate of Iron	0.052
Iodide of Sodium	trace.	Sulphate of Potassa	trace.
Fluoride of Calcium	trace.	Phosphate of Soda	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia	1.760	Biborate of Soda	trace.
Bicarbonite of Soda	**82.873**	Alumina	0.473
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	41.503	Silica	0.758
Bicarbonate of Lime	95.522	Organic Matter	trace.

Carbonic Acid Gas in one gallon, 383.071 cubic inches. Temperature 50° F.

The Saratoga Vichy is an excellent *table water*, and superior to the French Vichy, as it contains more natural carbonic acid gas, and mixes readily with all wines. It is not a cathartic water, (but mildly laxative if taken in quantity before breakfast,) and can be drank at all times with its good effect as a *Nervous Stimulant*, and in diseases of the *Stomach*, *Kidneys*, and *Bladder*.

Geyser, Congress, Hathorn, and other prominent Saratoga mineral springs are saline waters, but the Saratoga Vichy is an *Alkaline* water; that is, the alkaline properties (lithia, soda, magnesia, lime etc.,) overbalance the saline properties — Chloride of Sodium (salt), and is therefore recommended in an entirely different class of cases. When the blood is impoverished from want of proper assimilation of food, or feeble tone of the stomach generally, when the system is below the normal standard and requires "toning up," the Saratoga Vichy should be used.

One of the most remarkable effects of Saratoga Vichy is the improvement or restoration of impaired digestive functions, increase of appetite and improved tone. Dyspepsia is therefore a special field for use of this water, especially when accompanied



LAWN VIEW OF SARATOGA VICHY SPRING.

with sour stomach, slowness of digestion, loss of appotite, ver tigo, weakness, etc. The Saratoga Vichy is rapidly gaining popular favor, and is much used in our large cities in place of the French Vichy waters, which are frequently stale. Genuine Saratoga Vichy is put up in clear glass bottles, half-pints, pints, and quarts, with a large "**V**," in raised letters, blown in the glass, and in block-tin-lined barrels for draught purposes. Circulars containing full directions for its use may be obtained from those selling the water, or the Saratoga Vichy Spring Co., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. A. R. Roberts, Esq., of Yonkers, is President, and A. G. Munn, Jr., Secretary of the Company. It has a wholesale depot at 122 Pearl St., N. Y., and Mr. C. D. Thurbur of Saratoga Springs is the efficient superintendent.

The Diamond Spring

Is just north of the Vichy in its grounds and is a valuable chalybeate or iron spring with ingredients quite unlike those of its near neighbors. It possesses valuable diuretic and tonic properties, and is specially recommended for those suffering from general debility. One glass has the exhilarating effect of champagne and is remarkably efficient in curing many complaints peculiar to the female sex. It contains a large amount of carbonic acid gas and bottles better than any iron water at Saratoga. The Diamond Spring belongs to the Saratoga Vichy Spring Co.

The Washington Spring

Is situated in the grounds of the Clarendon Hotel, on South Broadway. It is a chalybeate or iron spring, having *tonic* and diuretic properties. It is not a saline water, and the peculiar inky taste of iron is perceptible. It should be drank in the afternoon or evening, before or after meals, or just before retiring One glass is sufficient for tonic purposes. Many regard this as the most agreeable beverage in Saratoga. It is frequently called the "Champagne Spring," from its sparkling properties. It is a very popular spring, and in the afternoon is thronged with visitors. It grounds are very picturesque, and in the evening are lighted by gas. The Clarendon band discourses on the neighboring piazza in summer, and fashionably attired people throng beneath the majestic pines, forming one of those peculiar group pictures which render Saratoga so charming.

The Saratoga Magnetic Spring

Is situated on Spring Avenue, in the valley opposite the High Rock Spring. It is unlike all other springs in Saratoga, having that wonderful magnetic influence which is one of the great marvels of nature. It was discovered recently, but its healing powers and properties have been thoroughly tested, and found to be highly valuable. The waters are not bottled, but are used for bathing purposes. Quite a large number of convenient baths have been built at the spring, and special apartments for ladies have been provided. The baths are found to be highly efficacious in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and nervous affections, and have a perceptible tonic influence upon the system. Its valuable qualities are recognized by physicians and residents of Saratoga, and have added another and peculiar feature to this wonderfully rich mineral spring region. All should visit this spring, and while there you may have your knife magnetized by a bath in the spring if you choose. The baths are open from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily, and attendants are at call.

The Seltzer Spring

Is close to High Rock Spring, and in the neighborhood of the Star and Empire. Although in such close proximity thereto, its water is entirely different. This is the only Seltzer spring in this country. The character of the water is almost identical with that of the celebrated Nassau Spring of Germany, which is justly esteemed so delicious by the natives of the "Fatherland."

The Crystal Spring

Is located near the Columbian Hotel, in South Broadway.

The Putnam Spring

Is almost wholly used for bathing, and every facility is provided at the spring. To reach it from Congress Hall, walk along Broadway to the north, and take the second turn to the right.

The Kissingen Spouting Spring

Is a pipe-well, 192 feet deep, on the east side of Geyser Lake.

The United States Spring

Is in the grounds of the Pavilion Spring, and owned by the same company. Its waters are alterative in medicinal effect.

Flat Rock Spring.

The Flat Rock Spring, situated east of the Town Hall on the east side of Front Street, is one of the oldest of the many mineral fountains of Saratoga. It is stated on the authority of residents of Saratoga in 1774, that the Flat Rock and High Rock Springs were the only ones then known. The Flat Rock covered a quantity of ground of several rods in extent. It was considerably elevated above the marsh or swamp which surrounded it. The surface was flat and hard, and was perforated in numerous places, where the water stood in little pools, through the bottom of which it was constantly bubbling up. The marsh and grounds about the rock were much broken and trodden up by the footsteps of wild animals which flocked here in great numbers to drink of the water. At an early date there were arrangements for bathing at the Flat Rock Spring, which was known as "the bathing spring." Some of the older citizens of Saratoga can remember the time when about four o'clock in the afternoon a procession of people, carrying tin pails and pitchers, might be seen coming from this spring laden with spring water with which to make spring water biscuit. In those days spring water lemonade, foaming and sparkling, was the regulation drink of a hot afternoon, and the fashionable guests from the elegant Pavilion Hotel made it their daily resort. But by injudicious digging and other experiments in hope of greater gains by former owners, the Flat Rock Spring was diminished in its flow, and it fell into neglect and disuse for a long period. An attempt is now being made to recover this long-lost spring. Reuben Merchant has employed John B. Hall, who is a veteran spring digger, and a pit has been sunk forty feet deep to the top of the close, fine, hard limestone rock, which overlies the Hudson river shale, from which all the Springs are supposed to issue. At that depth he found a round, smooth hole, and the water issued in such quantities that six pumps were kept constantly working to keep it clear. This water very much resembles that of the Columbian, and the analysis, conducted upon the same principle, confirms the similarity. Its temperature is 48 deg., and its specific gravity at the temperature of 60 deg., the barometer standing at 29.5 inches, is 1006.9, pure water below 1,000. This water is used in all cases for which the Columbian is recommended.

Saratoga White Sulphur Spring.

This valuable spring is situated about one and one-half miles east of the village, and about one quarter of a mile east of the Excelsior Spring. It should not be confounded with a spring of the same name, but which is some ten miles from Saratoga, on the east side of Saratoga Lake. The water of this spring is used for bathing and drinking, but is not bottled. The curative properties of it are fully established, and the proprietors have erected a large and very commodious bathing-house, containing fifty baths, and supplied with every convenience for giving warm or cold sulphur baths at all hours of the day. This spring supplies a very important element to the attractions of Saratoga. The other springs supply valuable mineral waters to be taken internally, while the White Sulphur waters supply that very important element of medicinal effects produced by bathing. Persons afflicted with rheumatism or cutaneous diseases receive positive benefit, and sometimes complete cure, by using these baths. Lady and gentleman attendants are always at hand during bathing hours, and every convenience for luxurious and wholesome bathing are afforded. The baths are open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. on week-days, and on Sundays from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The Saratoga Lake Railway conveys passengers from Lake Avenue direct to the stations at the Spring and Bath House.

Stages run to and from the spring, through Broadway, to Circular Street, through Circular Street to Lake Avenue and the spring. Fare to the spring and return at pleasure, 25 cents.

Invalids and others wishing stages to call at their residences, will please leave word at the office, No. 10 Grand Union Hotel Block, to the man in charge, in ample time to call, as the stages all run on schedule time, and the drivers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to leave their route. Ask for time-table.

A few yards south of the White Sulphur Spring is the mineral

Eureka Spring.

Its water is highly charged with carbonic gas, making it one of the most pleasant to the taste of all the Saratoga waters. It is a superior tonic, diuretic, and mild cathartic.

Champion Spouting Spring.

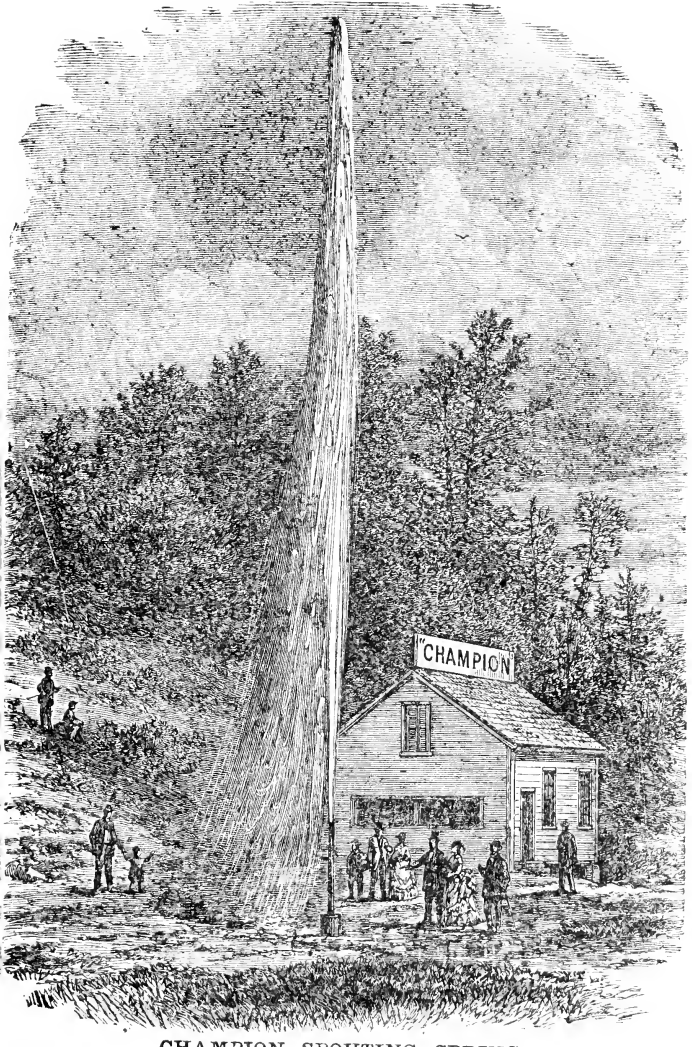
This phenomenal fountain is about one mile and a half south of the village of Saratoga Springs, near the carriage road leading to Ballston Spa, just east of the Railroad. It is one of the group of celebrated Spouting Springs which have recently been developed and become a wonderful feature of the great watering-place. It was discovered in 1871, after sinking a shaft to the unusual depth of 300 feet. From this deeply-concealed cavern, the precious fountain burst forth to light, sending a column of water six and one-half inches in diameter, 25 or 30 feet into the air, presenting a marvelous and beautiful spectacle. The gaseous force of the water has been checked by a strong iron cap, fastened to the top of the tubing, and only a small jet of water is allowed to escape, except at five o'clock in the afternoon, when this cap is removed, and the water darts forth in large volume to a height of 80 to 100 feet, imitating the wonderful Yellowstone and Iceland Geysers. These Saratoga Geysers are exceedingly interesting, and should be visited. During the winter the water freezes around the tube, and gradually forms a column of solid ice from 30 to 40 feet high, and several feet in diameter. On another page we present an engraving of this wonderful spring, as it appears in winter. This marvelous spring possesses the chemical elements common to the Saratoga spring waters, in larger quantities than any other spring yet developed. We append the analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, New York:

SOLID CONTENTS OF ONE U. S. GALLON, 231 CUBIC INCHES.

Chloride of Sodium	702.239	Bicarbonate of Baryta	2.082
Chloride of Potassium	40.446	Bicarbonate of Iron	0.647
Bromide of Sodium	3.579	Sulphate of Potassa	0.252
Iodide of Sodium	0.234	Phosphate of Soda	0.010
Fluoride of Calcium	trace.	Biborate of Soda	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia	6.247	Alumina	0.488
Bicarbonate of Soda	17.624	Silica	0.699
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	193.912	Organic matter	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lime	227.070		
Bicarbonate of Strontia	0.082	Total grains	1195.582

Carbonic Acid Gas, 465.458 cubic inches. Temperature, 42° Fahr.

It contains more mineral properties per gallon than any other spring water in Saratoga. Hence a less quantity will produce the usual effect. It acts very favorably upon the kidneys and liver, and its medicinal value is established by the testimony high medical authority.



CHAMPION SPOUTING SPRING.

Preparing the Waters for Export.

The bottling and packing is carried on throughout the year, and, except during the height of the visiting season, when so much is consumed at the springs as materially to decrease the supply for bottling, the work is prosecuted night and day. The arrangements for this purpose are the most complete of anything of the kind in the country, and all the various operations are carried on with a care, skill, and perfection unsurpassed.

In order to increase the facilities for obtaining bottles, the Congress and Empire Spring Company erected a good glass-house some time since, and now, not only this company, but many of the others are easily supplied with such bottles as they need Some of the bottles are of dark glass, and others, like those used by the Geyser Company, are of white or crystal glass.

Each bottle, before being filled, is thoroughly washed and rinsed with both warm and cold water, a stream of each of which is constantly pouring into the tanks before the washers. To detach any impurities that cannot be removed by other means, a small brass chain is dropped into each bottle and thoroughly shaken about. The substitution of this simple and effective method of cleansing for the use of shot or pebbles is an improvement which might well be adopted by every housewife.

The corks used are all branded with the initials or trademarks of the companies, and none but the very first quality of cork-wood is used. The name of company can be easily seen through the glass, and none but the willfully stupid need be deceived in buying a single pint or quart.

For instance, the corks of the Congress and Empire Co.'s bottles are marked thus:

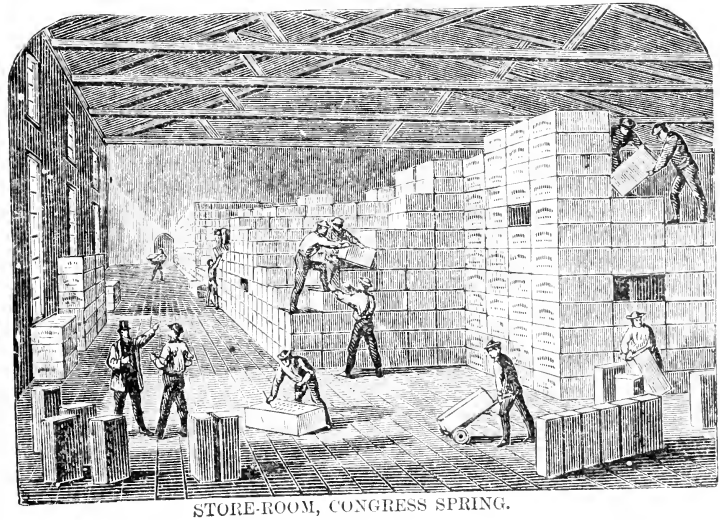
CONGRESS WATER,
C. & E. S. Co.

EMPIRE WATER,
C. & E. S. Co.

COLUMBIAN WATER,
C. & E. S. Co.

The brands used for this purpose are set into a small table, their lettered faces being nearly level with its surface. They are kept hot by a jet of gas turned on them from below, and the

WASHING AND FILLING AT CONGRESS SPRING.



STORE-ROOM, CONGRESS SPRING.

corks receive their brand by being rolled over the heated types an expert boy performing the simple operation very rapidly.

The wire used for securing the corks is manufactured expressly for the purpose from the finest quality of copper, some two thousand pounds being required annually by one company.

The bottles are securely packed in wooden boxes, and every box is fully marked to prevent all mistake. Each box contains a convenient quantity for family use, which is usually two dozen quart or four dozen pint-bottles.

The waters are either pumped through block-tin pipes from the springs, or the water is forced into the bottles by its own hydrostatic pressure. When pumps are employed a large receiver is used to hold the water under pressure and free from contact with the air, and in drawing it the utmost care is taken to prevent the escape of the gas held in the water. In the case of the pipe wells the water is drawn like so much soda-water into the bottles from pipes that tap the main wells many feet below their outlets.

At the Congress Spring the use of the pump has been dispensed with. A pit has been sunk in the bottling-house to a depth below the level of the water, and the water now flows directly into the bottles, and is thus preserved in all its purity and strength.

The corks, after being soaked in warm water until they become so soft as to be easily compressed, are driven into the bottles by machinery, the process reducing their size before entering the bottles about one-third. It requires a strong bottle to stand the pressure of their expansion after being driven in, and even strong men sometimes find it difficult to pull them out. A single workman will fill and cork from fifteen to twenty dozen bottles per hour.

After being filled and corked, the bottles are laid upon their sides in large bins, holding from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dozen each, where they are allowed to remain four or five days, or longer, to test the strength of the bottles by the expansion of the gas, and also to detect any corks that may be leaky or otherwise imperfect. The breakage, while in this situation,

is about five per cent. of the whole number filled. The bottles frequently burst with a sharp report, like the firing of a pistol or the cracking of champagne bottles. All leaky corks are drawn, and the bottles refilled with water direct from the spring While all these precautions add largely to the expense of putting up the waters, they render a leaky, and consequently a bad bottle almost impossible, and they also render breakage in subsequent handling a matter of rare occurrence,

When the bottles and corks have been thus thoroughly tested, the corks are securely wired, this operation being performed with great rapidity by employees long trained to the work.

The next process is the packing in cases, which is also done with great care and remarkable dexterity. The neck of each bottle is firmly wound with clean, new straw, and the bottles are placed on their sides in tiers of equal number, a parting strip of straw being laid between each bottle and its neighbor on either side. A layer of straw is also placed between the tiers of bottles as well as at the top and bottom of the box. When the box is filled, the packer walks over the bottles, for the double purpose of settling them properly in their places, and as a further test of their strength, before the lid is put in its place and nailed down. If a bottle gives way under the weight of the packer, of course the whole box is emptied, and not again repacked until it is thoroughly dry, as must be all the straw which is used for packing.

As immense quantities of these waters are put up during the winter months, when the demand is comparatively small, and when the weather is usually too cold for their safe transportation, large storage capacity is required to secure and protect the stock on hand. Some idea of the room required for this purpose may be formed from the fact that the buildings used exclusively for storing water in boxes, at the Congress Spring alone, have an area of over twelve thousand square feet on the ground floor, with capacity for safely keeping at a proper temperature through the winter months more than twenty thousand boxes of the water

The proprietors of the springs are always pleased to show the wonders of their bottling plants to visitors, and an instructive hour may well be spent in them.

The rows of men and boys, bare-armed before the steaming washing tubs: the salt-incrusted receivers, and the bottle-filler with dextrous fingers loading up the pints and quarts; the corker, with his queer machinery; the huge bins of full or empty bottles piled in countless thousands, one over the other, the curious industry of the wire-boys and the packers; and the vast caverns of the storage cellars, all unite to make a scene of singular interest, and the intelligent visitor should make it a point to see, at least, one of these immense establishments.

The exports of spring water in casks is somewhat different. The casks are of the best of oak, and are securely lined with pure block-tin. This metal must not be confounded with our common tinware. That is only sheet iron having a thin skin of tin. This tin coating soon wears away, and then the iron rusts, as the good housekeeper knows to her sorrow. Block-tin, such as is used as a lining for these casks, is a soft, white metal, that contains no iron and cannot rust. It is made air-tight and will hold the water alone without the cask. The cask is only to keep the tin cask inside in shape, as the metal is so soft that a barrel of water could hardly stand alone, much less be rolled about in a freight-car.

There are two openings in these casks at the top, and to each is secured a block-tin pipe. One pipe extends nearly to the bottom of the cask, and the other is only an inch or two long. In filling the cask the water-pipe from the spring is screwed to the top of the larger pipe, and the water, under the pressure of its gas, flows in and driving the air out of a small air-hole fills the cask. When it is full the air-hole is stopped up, but the pressure is continued for a moment or two longer, so that that cask is not only filled solid, but is packed, so to speak, and the water is under the same pressure in the cask as in its native spring. In those casks the waters of the Excelsior, Geyser, and other springs is readily transported to all parts of the country. In drawing the water, a block-tin pipe, with a suitable cooler, is attached to the longer pipe, and a small air pump to the shorter pipe. On pumping air into the cask the water flows out through an ordinary soda-fountain faucet in its native purity. When the casks are empty they are returned for refilling, and it often hap

pens that a single dealer will have two or more casks constantly on the road, going and coming each way, perhaps two thousand miles or more by rail or boat.

The Danger of Artificial Waters.

The value and importance of Saratoga's waters, and the ever growing demand for them has stimulated the manufacture of artificial waters. Owners of soda apparatus, and druggists with small knowledge and smaller conscience, have concocted a number of queer mixtures that they call mineral waters Some of these strange drinks are about as useful and harmless as good Croton water and vastly dearer, for one can have that for the asking. Some are put up in bottles and siphons, and called after famous Saratoga springs, and are even packed in abandoned Congress-water boxes. Their only connection with Saratoga is in name, and the name is a fraud and a pretense. Even the trademarks of the springs have been imitated, and in the case of the Congress Spring, an important law suit was instituted with the verdict in favor of the spring. The Congress Company thus speak of the matter:

"The use of the terms 'Congress Water,' 'Columbian Water,' or 'Empire Water,' alone or in combination with other words, when applied to any other than the liquids naturally flowing from these springs, is an evident violation of the rights of the proprietors, and a fraud upon the public. In a recent case, determined in the United States Court, the manufacturer and vender of an artificial compound, sold as Congress water, were enjoined from putting up or selling 'any water not of the natural flow of the said spring, in bottles or packages marked with the words "Congress Water," or with words of like import.' It would be well for the public if this matter were more fully understood, as the articles thus offered are entirely worthless, and often dangerous; their use frequently producing griping pains, vertigo, etc., and sometimes resulting in serious permanent difficulties—effects wholly different from those produced by the genuine waters. They weaken the digestive powers, and destroy the tone of the stomach and bowels, often rendering a mild case of dyspepsia incurable. Old boxes and bottles, bearing the genuine brands, are of

ten bought up by counterfeiters for the purpose of filling them with their valueless articles—for which reason purchasers should always examine the corks, which cannot be used a second time and which, if the waters are genuine, will have the brand of the bottling company.

"The injury inflicted by the sale of these artificial compounds upon the proprietors and the public is double; for, on taking these spurious articles and finding either no effect, or injurious effects, from their use, purchasers in future refuse the genuine waters, supposing they have already tried them; or, knowing that the waters used are artificial, decline the natural waters on the supposition that they have tried what is in substance the same, without benefit—as if there existed the slightest compari son between them!

"That it is impossible to form these waters artificially the testimony of scientific men is uniform and abundant. 'It is impossible,' says the celebrated English chemist, Sir Humphrey Davy, 'to recombine the ingredients so as to make an article of equal quality, the effects of which will be the same as the natural water.' The language of the late Dr. James Johnson, of London, is as follows: 'Mineral waters contain many agents which we cannot imitate by artificial combinations. This is proved by every day's observations. Thus, the saline, aperient mineral waters will produce ten times more effect than the identical materials artificially dissolved and mixed. The same is true with respect to the chalybeate springs. *A grain of iron in them is more tonic than twenty grains exhibited according to the pharmacopœia.*'

"An acorn may be analyzed, but it is as impossible for the chemist to form an acorn from its chemical elements as it is for him to create the oak which in the course of nature the acorn is destined to produce. To give the name, therefore, of Congress water to a mere solution of common salt, soda, magnesia, lime, and iron, or other minerals, is as absurd as to give the name of wine to a mixture of cream of tartar, alcohol, and mineral salts, which this liquid proves to be when analyzed.

"In so important a matter it is deemed well to add the testimony of Dr. Constantine James, to be found in his '*Practica*

Guide to the Mineral Watering-places of Europe.' 'Artificial mineral waters of the best fabrication are, in a medical and chemical point of view, only a poor counterfeit of the real waters whose names they usurp. They are doubly pernicious, as they do not attain the physician's aims, and cast a certain discredit on the genuine production.'

"The testimony of Dr. A. A. Hayes, and S. Dana Hayes, Esq. State Assayers for Massachusetts, is to the same effect: 'Although we know just what the genuine water contains, an artificial water made by the analysis would not be the same thing medicinally. Mineral waters are the productions of natural chemical agencies, aided by time, and we really know but little of the resulting combinations and their physiological effects.'

"However skillfully combined, therefore, the manufactured imitations may be, they are destitute of the characteristic properties which nature so mysteriously and abundantly supplies in these springs. The editor of the *New York Gazette* gives his readers a timely caution, as follows: 'If you don't want to grow old prematurely; if you would keep the teeth in your mouth, the luster in your eyes; if you would not have a used-up digestive apparatus; if you would give a wide berth to Bright's disease, which is making so many bite the dust; then, first and most of all, don't drink the manufactured mineral waters that are offered from numberless fountains. They are sadly injurious, and very many people are drinking them to excess.' 'Go to the natural springs,' says Dr. Bourdon, a celebrated French physician. 'Nature is far better than the laboratory. I cannot condemn in too strong terms the use of artificial mineral waters They never replace those of the natural springs.'"

The Paris *Figaro* says: The eminent French chemist, Boutmy and Dr. Lutaud state that after having submitted several samples of siphons to a chemical analysis they have found relatively considerable quantities of lead, ammoniac and azotic substances. They have discovered as much as 14 milligr. of tin per litre, and in some samples up to 2 milligr. of copper. The natural waters are, at least, of a purity which it would be absurd to contest.

ENTRANCE TO CONGRESS SPRING PARK,
Monument Square.

CHAPTER VI.

ENTERTAINING WALKS.

THERE are a number of walks in and about Saratoga Springs and the visitor will find ample space for exercise and amusement. Shady woods, breezy hills, and crowded streets brilliant with carriages, mingle in charming confusion, and present varied attractions in every direction.

To give plain directions to enable the visitor to dispense with a guide, we will use the front steps of Congress Hall as a starting point from which to make such walking or riding tours as seem desirable. Of course, the grand promenade is Broadway. Here one may see the great hotels, the carriages, and the gorgeous apparel. Fine raiment is a factor in the problem of Saratoga happiness; at least, the seeing it is, though one need not ruin herself for millinery, unless one likes that sort of thing. It may be comforting to know that even dresses that have been worn twice are allowable. You may be as sober as a subdued mouse if you choose, but the majority prefer the brilliancy of "enraged rat color," and the effect is vastly entertaining. Standing on the front steps of Congress Hall, we have the lofty piazza of the Grand Union, its brilliant stores and throngs of visitors opposite. The broad road, kept in fine order, and the wide grass-trimmed sidewalks are crowded with teams and people, and the scene is at once animated, high-colored, and interesting. Mingling in the multitude on the walk, we may turn to the right. Stores fully equal to city shops line the way. The American and the great United States hotels soon come opposite. Next stands the Marvin House, and the Holden House. The street turns slightly, and, after passing the Town Hall, the hotels change to private houses, and the stores to gardens. Crossing the railroad.

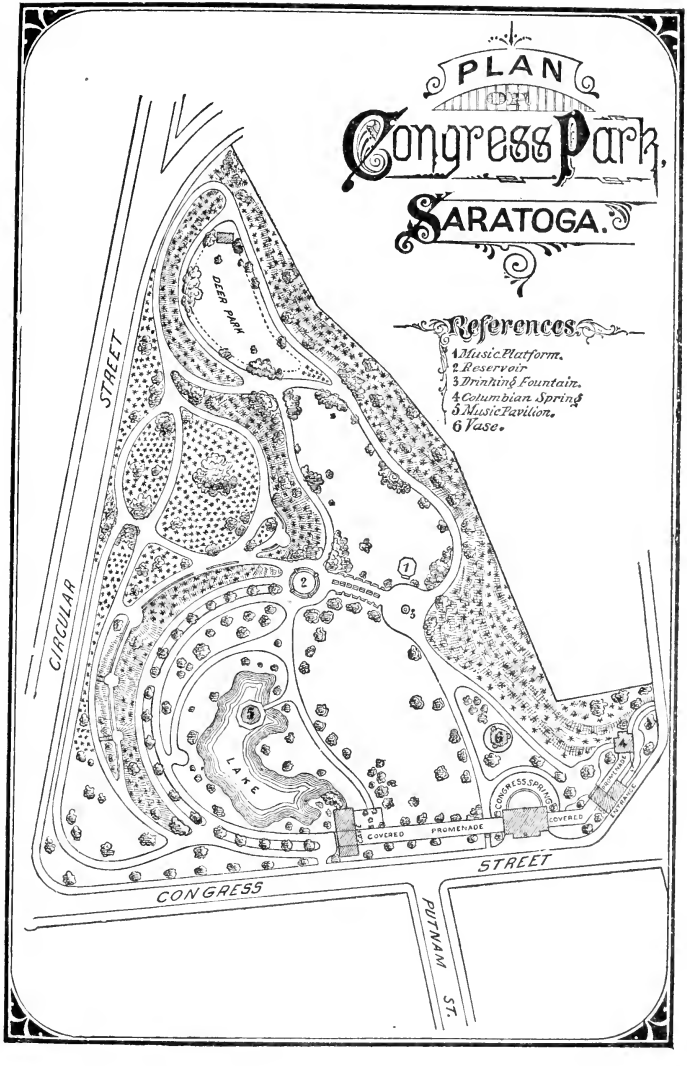
the Waverley House is passed on the right, and the Washington House and Broadway Hall on the left. Keeping on up the gentle hill, a number of new and very pretty gardens and villas are met, and between the houses on the right open wide views over the open country. The hills beyond rise into lovely mountain-ranges on the horizon. These are the Green Mountains in Vermont, and in many places about the Springs they make an ever-beautiful frame-work to the landscape. This part of the town is laid out with new streets, and in time will become a fashionable and desirable quarter. Many new houses have been put up, and the young rows of trees and well-made streets will soon attract a desirable population. Broadway continues on some distance further into the country, and eventually leads to Glen Mitchell, about 2½ miles from Congress Hall. Of this place more when we come to speak of drives. The return walk leads again into all the crowds of elegant loiterers about the grand hotels, and ends where it began.

Another and shorter walk turns to the left from Congress Hall, and follows South Broadway. Congress Park is on the left, and the site of the Grand Hotel, burned Oct. 1, 1874, and Crystal Spring by the Columbian Hotel, and the hotel itself are on the right. This house is of moderate size, directly in the center of all the fashionable life, and opposite the park. The Clarendon comes next, with Washington Spring in its court. This is a most delightful place, and is patronized by the select and wealthy few who prefer to take their comfort without so much grandeur as the larger houses bestow. On the corner of William Street, opposite the Clarendon, is the Roman Catholic Church, south of which are the Albermarle and Everett Boarding Houses. Just beyond the Everett House, Ballston Avenue turns off diagonally to the right. From this point we can turn either way, and wander through quiet streets, lined with beautiful and costly houses, each half-buried in its shrubbery and gardens. By turning to the left we enter Circular Street, and may pass quite around Congress Park, and so back to the hotel through East Congress Street. Congress Spring and Columbian Spring are both in this fine park and, if you care to enter, you may wander at will.

VIEW OF NORTH BROADWAY, Saratoga Springs.

Congress Spring Park.

This beautiful park comprises almost the entire plot of ground encompassed by Broadway, Congress and Circular streets. Originally a forest, possessing many natural attractions, it has been materially improved by grading, draining, and the addition of many architectural adornments, until it now presents a most beautiful appearance, and is one of Saratoga's principal charms. During the year 1876 the Congress and Empire Spring Co. expended nearly $100,000 on these improvements, and now it surpasses all other parks of equal size in the United States in the beauty of its graceful and artistic architecture. The grade of the low ground was raised from two to seven feet, and a new plan of drainage adopted, which involved in its system the elegant new reservoir and the charming miniature lake. The grand entrance is at the junction of Congress street and Broadway, near the Grand Union Hotel and Congress Hall, on what is now called Monument Square. On entering turn to the right and you may pass through a short colonnade to the graceful spring-house over Columbian Spring, or from the entrance turn to the left through a longer colonnade, and you come to the interior of the artistic pavilion over Congress Spring. In this interior the Congress Spring water is passed by uniformed attendants, and you may partake while seated at a little table upon which the water will be served. The process of drawing the water is novel, and you will be interested to observe it, while the mode of serving affords opportunity to drink at leisure and at ease, without the jostling and spilling incident to the old systems pursued at the other springs in town. Passing down a few steps and along the colonnade, you reach the elegant *café*, where hot coffee and other refreshments may be obtained at reasonable prices, and may be partaken of while listening to the park music and enjoying the charming view of the lakes and grounds from the *café* pavilion. Passing from the *café* you may stroll at will, visiting the lakes and the shaded lawns, and listening to the delightful music of the very celebrated Park Band, which plays morning, afternoon, and evening. In the evening the Band occupies the very unique and artistic Music Pavilion in the centre of the lake. Strolling along

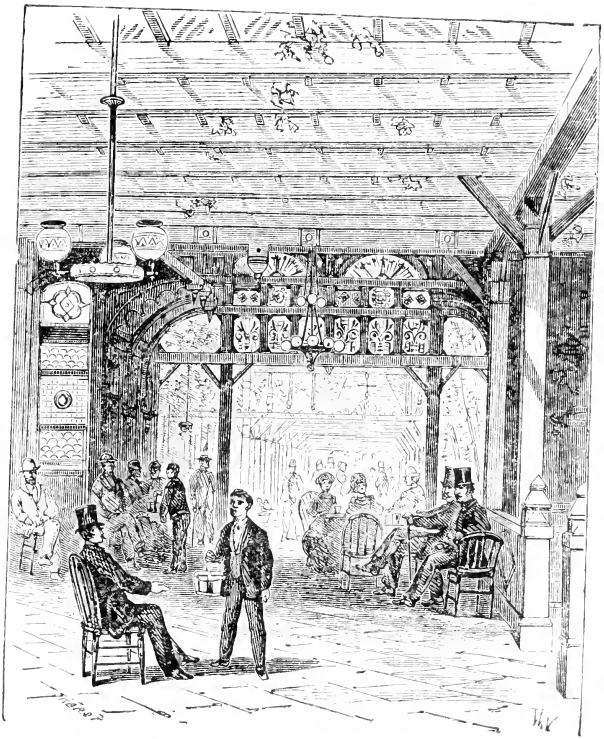

PLAN
OF
Congress Park,
SARATOGA.
References.
1 Music Platform.
2 Reservoir
3 Drinking Fountain.
4 Columbian Spring
5 Music Pavilion.
6 Vase.
CIRCULAR STREET
DEER PARK
LAKE
COVERED PROMENADE
CONGRESS SPRING
COVERED
PUTNAM
CONGRESS STREET
PUTNAM ST.

to the south part of the grounds, you may visit the deer shelter and park, where are several animals that roam and skip about within the enclosure, greatly to the delight of the children and the amusement of the adults. In the park, amid the flowers and shrubs, strolling over the grass-covered, shaded lawns, or lounging under the grand old forest trees, enchanted by the charming music—here it is that one may enjoy the supreme delights of a genuine rural summer resort. Every convenience for park enjoyment is here afforded, including abundant settees and shade, and the security of efficient police supervision. The grounds are thoroughly lighted by gas at night, rendering them available as a place of evening resort. The scene in the evening, on the occasion of one of the grand concerts, is remarkably brilliant and charmingly fascinating.

Admission to the park is regulated by tickets, for which a nominal charge is made. Single admission tickets, admitting to all except evening concerts, 10 cents each, or 25 *tickets* for $2.00, 50 for $3.50, 100 for $6.00. No charge for children under ten years of age accompanied by older persons. Admission to *Grand* and *Sacred Evening Concert*, 25 cents, unless advertised otherwise. Tickets may be obtained at the entrance to the park.

Some may wonder that in a Resort like Saratoga, there is no park open to the public without charge, but such is the fact. Congress Park, however, supplies for this trifling charge, the desirable seclusion and security of a private park.

Access may be obtained to the Columbian Spring without entering the Congress Spring Park. A nominal admission fee is charged at the gate, just west of the main entrance to the park. The admission fee of ten cents will admit one to the Park, and both the Congress and Columbian Springs. This slight charge secures for visitors greater privacy and less annoyance than would prevail were it not for the slight restriction.



INTERIOR OF CONGRESS SPRING PAVILION.

Starting out from Congress Hall, we may, in a little longer walk, see some of the minor wonders of the place. Turning to the left, down East Congress Street, past Congress Spring and Park, we come to the opening of the broad Union Avenue, that leads to the race-course and the lake. Just opposite the park is a large brick building, formerly owned and occupied by the late John Morrissey, for purposes best known to himself and his patrons. It is still involved in the mysteries of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." In the grove on the top of the hill to the left is a collection of promiscuous amusements for the children and somewhat frisky adult population. Archery, hobby-horse, whirligigs, tenpins, ice-cream, lemonade, etc., form some of the enticements of this fascinating play-ground. By turning to the right and passing along Circular Street around Congress Park, and towards the Geyser Spring, we come to the

Indian Camp and Circular Railway.

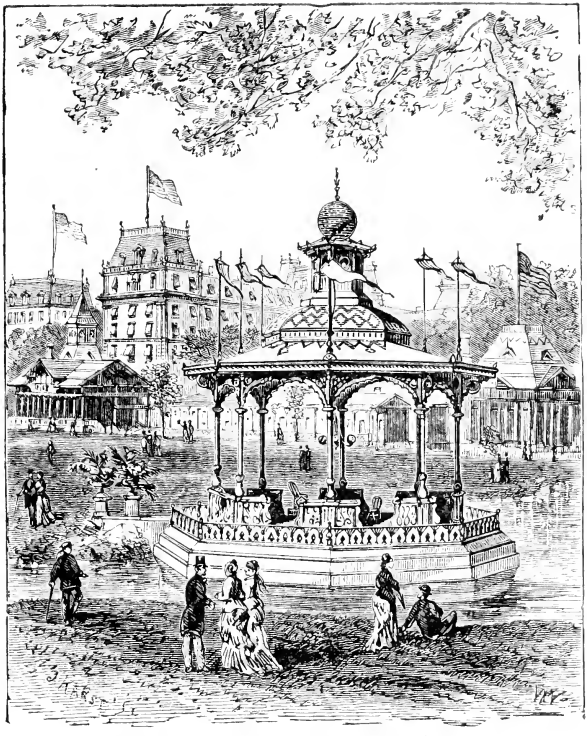
This railway is a small piece of track built in a circle, and provided with small cars. Here one may have the infantile joy of a ride in an enlarged baby-carriage round and round.

A number of shanties, half tent, half hut, are planted here, and a gypsy band, part Canadian, part Indian, live therein, and sell such things as good Indians are supposed to wear and use. Small boys urge the visitor to set up the persuasive cent, that they may hit it with their little arrows, and pocket the same. The performance is varied by sundry domestic scenes, with appropriate dresses and motions, and the whole affair is very picturesque, and is highly instructive to the inquiring mind. To be sure, it is a little theatrical, and one has grave doubts concerning the fidelity of the display to nature; but it serves to fill an idle hour, and amuse children and others.

Again walking from Congress Hall along Congress Street, we may take Circular Street to the left, and go on past a number of charming private places, till we come to

Temple Grove Seminary.

This institution is under the charge of C. F. Dowd, A.M., of Yale, and affords every advantage in the way of a first-class education. The usual course occupies four years, and includes



MUSIC PAVILION IN CONGRESS PARK.

the best collegiate studies, with ample liberty in the way of optional studies. Some of our best people may be counted among its patrons, and its charges are said to be very reasonable In the summer the house is used as a boarding-house, and it takes the position of a first-class hotel. Porters at the station meet all trains.

It occupies the entire square, and is pleasantly surrounded with gardens and trees. The location is desirable, as being just clear of the bustle and stir of Broadway, and still quite near all the springs and places of amusement.

The Remedial Institute,

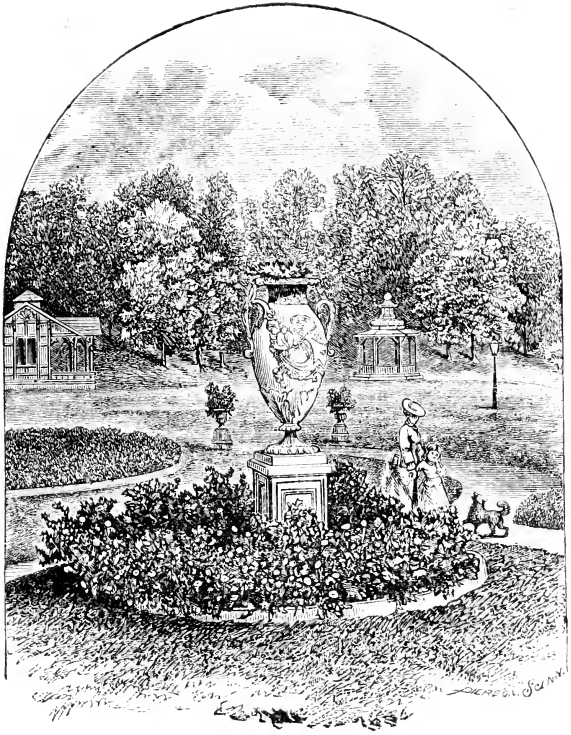
Carried on by Drs. S. S. and S. E. Strong, is a well-known and popular establishment. During the summer season it is opened as a boarding-house, and is well patronized on account of its central and agreeable location, and refined society.

After passing two more blocks on the right, we come to Lake Avenue, and turn to the right. This is a broad and pleasant street, leading to the entrance of Excelsior Park.

After leaving the more thickly-settled streets, we come to open fields on the right, and a fine grove of pines on the left. Here lovely views of the mountains open to the east, and the village comes to an end. Excelsior Park is a short distance on, up the road; but, by turning down the last street to the left, we may enter a cool and shady path through the woods, and walk along the brow of the hills; and finally, after many a turn, down into the new park, and reach the bottling-house and spring-house, and take a refreshing drink of Excelsior water.

Excelsior Park.

This park comprises two hundred acres of land extending from Lake Avenue to Loughberry Lake, and including the grove. The land about the Spring and the lake is laid out in villa plots, and some have already been sold and built upon. The spring and the bottling-house are well worth a visit, as the system of preparing the water for export is somewhat peculiar to the place. Visitors are freely shown all the processes, and allowed to roam at will through the grounds of the park. Leaving the



THORWALDSEN VASE,
Congress Spring Park.

spring, we can return by way of the path through the woods, or take a little longer route back by the way of Spring Avenue. Opposite Excelsior Spring, an avenue leads directly to the White Sulphur and Eureka Springs. Near the road is a small brook called Loughberry creek, and the Minnehaha Spring. The large house on the top of the western slope of the valley, is the Mansion House It is an excellent boarding-house, and the majestic elms in front, the ample lawn and play-grounds, and the beautiful landscape views it commands, attract a very select class of boarders who appreciate its rural freedom and scenery. Here a road leads north, around Excelsior Lake, but we follow Spring Avenue to the left, and soon reach the Loughberry Water Works, where the great Holly Engines continually pump the lake-water through the village. A few moments may be well spent here examining these splendid engines in motion. Walking on, we soon reach

The Springs in the Village.

Here the gay scenes peculiar to Saratoga begin. Hundreds of people are gathered around the fountains, sipping or drinking deep as their fancy or doctors bid, and the road is crowded with carriages bringing their festive loads to the waters. There is much of wealth and display, good nature and fashion, flirtation and fine clothes, and it is altogether amusing and jolly. First comes the Old Red Spring, with its box of a bottling-house. Opposite, near the railroad, is the Saratoga "A" Spring; and beyond to the left, is the great establishment of the Empire Spring. The Star, High Rock, and Seltzer offer their varied charms next in order. It is true, the scene is not wholly lovely. There are a number of rather disagreeable old traps on the bluff, and along the wretched little street, but one may easily drown such minor griefs in a tumbler of salt water (far better than salt tears). We escape up the long step by High Rock, and soon reach Broadway and the hotel again. Saratoga Springs has its objections, its old shanties, and offensive advertisements painted on its rocks and fences, its muddy brook, and ill-kept lanes; but we can easily forgive them all on reaching Broadway and its palaces.

Another shorter walk past the railroad station, and then to

the right, through Clinton Street, and on out into the open country, will give one a good idea of the newer portions of the village, and afford a charming view of the country to the north and west. On reaching the hill, just clear of the village, a wide view will be obtained of the Kayaderosseras mountains in the northwest, and the blue peaks of the Catskills at the far south. Returning, we may keep off to the left and strike Broadway just beyond the Waverley House.

Other walks may be taken at will through the village, with no fear of losing the way, as the tall roofs and towers of the great hotels readily serve as guide-marks in every direction

Wood Lawn Park.

This Park is the private property and former residence of the Hon. Henry Hilton, but through his liberality and public spirit these beautiful grounds, comprising about 500 acres, are thrown open to visitors and residents of Saratoga. It is laid out in walks and drives, seven or eight miles in extent, and the paths winding over the lawn and through the shaded groves of forest trees, offer inviting retreats of entrancing beauty that should entice all lovers of nature. The spacious villa crowns the highest elevation, and from its site extended views may be obtained, embracing in their scope the Catskill Mountains to the south, the valley of the Hudson and the Green Mountains of Vermont to the east, and the Greenfield Hills, and southernmost spurs of the Adirondacks, to the north and west. The Park is most directly reached from the village by following North Broadway to Third street, thence to the west two blocks, where you enter by the main entrance. There are two other entrances, one on Broadway, farther north, and the other on Clinton street, on the west side of the Park. Visitors are freely admitted, and it is hoped they will not abuse the privileges so generously afforded them.

Other walks may be taken at will through the village, with no fear of losing the way, as the tall roofs and towers of the great hotels readily serve as guide-marks in every direction.

CHAPTER VII.

DRIVES.

SARATOGA is celebrated for its horses and carriages. Excellent drivers and reasonable charges have made riding popular and good roads lead to various places of interest in the neighborhood. The grand drive is to

Saratoga Lake.

To aid the visitor who is his own driver, full directions will be given for all the drives in the immediate neighborhood. From Congress Hall to the lake, we turn down East Congress Street, past Congress Park, and enter the broad avenue leading to the east. This is Union Avenue, the great fashionable drive. In about a mile the village is cleared, and we pass the new race-track on the right. The old track, now used for a training ground, is opposite. At the new track, races take place in July and August, attracting immense throngs of visitors from all parts of the country. Even if no races are going on, it is worth while to drive into the grounds and see the place. Beyond the race-course the road leads down hill, and affording some lovely views of the Green Mountains. After passing a mile or two of meadows and woods, the road climbs out on top of a level plateau, and reaches

Moon's Lake House.

This house is situated on a grassy bluff, about fifty feet above the lake, affording a full view of its placid waters. Saratoga Lake, about eight miles long and perhaps two wide, is one of the most beautiful sheets of water to be found. The wooded hills at the end, and the glimpses of the Catskills beyond, the farms and

meadows on either bank, the little steamers and pleasure boats everywhere busy on the water, and the elegant grounds adjoining the house, make this a favorite place of resort. Black bass and pickerel abound in the water, and at Mr. Moon's tables, out of doors or on his piazzas, we may have fish fresh from the water, and fried potatoes that have become famous through the Union. The park-like establishment next to the hotel is the property of Frank Leslie, the New York publisher, and it is well worth a visit. The boat races held here in the summer attract a great company every season, and make a feature of Saratoga life. Myer's Hotel is another resort on the eastern shore of the lake, and is reached by turning to the left just before reaching Moon's House. On the ride back to the village, some fine mountain views may be noticed soon after leaving the lake.

Gridley's Trout Ponds.

A shorter drive in the same direction may be taken to a picturesque little dell near the Race Course, and about a mile from Congress Hall, where a series of fish-ponds afford sport for fish-lovers. Mr. Gridley, the proprietor, raises brook-trout in great quantities, and during the season opens his ponds to such as care to fish, and are willing to pay a dollar a pound for all they capture and take away. The fish are kept till three years old, and are then in fine order for the table. The visitors are provided with lines and bait, and chairs, if they wish them; and under the shade of the trees, they may pick out as much speckled liveliness as they want. As there are many thousand fish in the ponds, the sport is both active and abundant. To reach the ponds, drive out over Union Avenue to the third turn on the right beyond Congress Park. Turn here, and follow the road till a large brick house is reached. Just here a lane on the left will lead directly to the ponds. The price may seem high, but when we consider that this is the regular market price of live trout, and consider the elegant comfort with which children and ladies may indulge in the pastime, it does not seem unreasonable. Half a hundred carriages often gather around these ponds on a pleasant summer's day, while their occupants go a fishing in royal style.

Glen Mitchell.

A drive out Broadway (north of Congress Hall) to this pleasan resort, and then around Excelsior, will be well worth the doing The route is to follow Broadway direct to the Glen Mitchell Hotel and the Driving Park. The Hotel is a favorite house for fish and game dinners, and the park makes an admirable drive for testing speed. The Saratoga County Agricultural Society have their buildings and meetings here, and the drive, and the beautiful grounds about the hotel, are free to the public. At the glen the visitors are shown all the points of interest; and then they may return by driving to the east, till the end of Excelsior lake is reached. Here the road turns off to the right, and follows the shore to Excelsior Park, and thence, via Spring Avenue and Circular Street, to Congress Park and Hall.

The Spouting Springs.

Stages run regularly to these springs; but it is only a walk of a mile and a half, if one chooses to go afoot; and in a private carriage it makes a pleasant trip. The best time to go is the latter part of the afternoon, as the Champion Spring gives its regular performance at five o'clock every day, except Sunday. From Congress Hall turn to the left, and follow South Broadway to the third turn on the right, and enter Ballston Avenue. The street leads to the south-west, diagonally from Broadway, and cannot be mistaken. After escaping from the houses, the road passes a small grove, and another Indian encampment, where the domestic squaw and the infantile papoose display as much of picturesque beauty as they can command, or sell such trinkets as their arts can make. Greater charms entice us on—the glass works and the great natural soda-fountain. The open fields that follow give a wide outlook over the country, and to the mountains on either side. Yonder black pile of buildings to the right, and just beyond the railroad, are the glass-works of the Congress and Empire Spring Company. Here are made the millions of bottles used in Saratoga, to export its waters. The works belong to the Congress and Empire Company, but all the spring-water firms have more or less of their bottles made

here. If one has time, it is well worth the while to turn asid. here, and look in upon the swarthy workers, dipping their long iron tubes into the white heat of the furnace, and drawing out the viscid mass, that, with dexterous toil and distended cheeks, they blow into good "pints" and "quarts." There is a strange fascination about glass-making, and, as this establishment stands in the open fields, one may visit it without meeting the gloom and dusty heat of city works.

Another grove invites us to walk along its shady edge, and splendid views of the Green Mountains open on the left, and then we come to the new village that has sprung up about the strange group of springs that have been here discovered. A number of rather startling signs point the way to the various springs, and, crossing the track, we find them all within a few rods of each other. At the top of the hill, near the railroad stands

The Triton House.

This summer hotel is most delightfully located, overlooking the two ponds, the water-fall, and the various springs. A depot is to be erected here, and the village made a regular stopping place on the road; and, as the springs and the neighborhood are both attractive, the hotel will, no doubt, be liberally patronized. The house presents a neat and homelike appearance, and visitors will be sure to meet a hearty welcome.

The Triton Spring

Is in a small building just beyond the Triton House, and near

Geyser Lake.

This sheet of water, on the right-hand side of the road, is opened freely, by its liberal owner, to such as care to row about along its placid waters, and among the little islands and shaded nooks that make the lake pretty and attractive. A sign informs the passing world of this privilege, with a caution to the voyager not to "abuse it." From the Lake we pass on towards

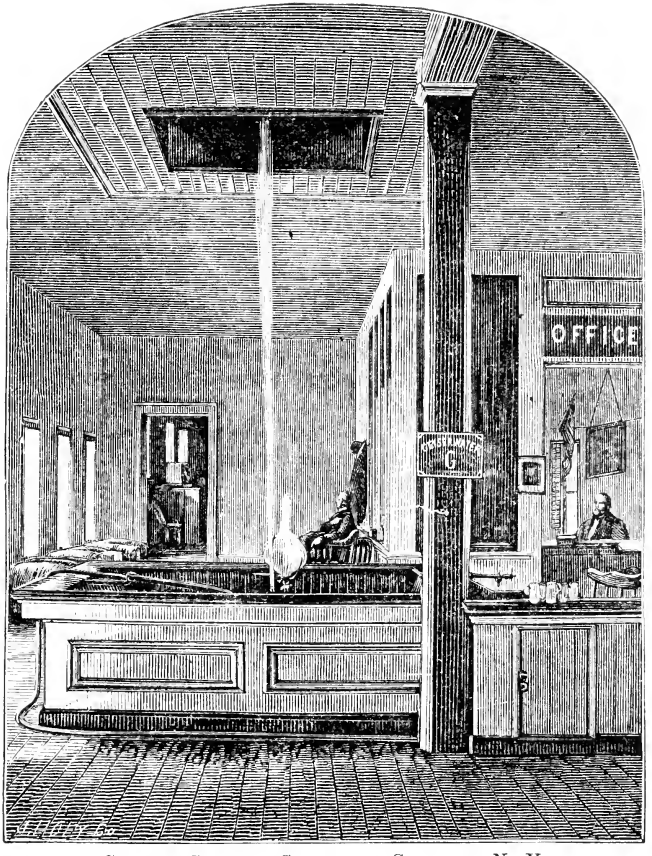
The Vichy Spring.

This celebrated spring, poetically set in an iron fountain under a wooden canopy, on the west side of Geyser Lake, and just north of Ballston Avenue. There is a pretty lawn with a number of trees, and a picturesque farm-house on one side, and the placid little lake on the other, so that the surroundings are quite beautiful and attractive.

The Geyser Spring

Is easily found. It stands directly opposite the Lake, and a few rods from the road. It is in a large brick building below the falls, and the drive-way leads directly to the door. The grounds are neatly laid out; and the beautiful waterfall, and the rapid stream, with its grassy and well shaded banks, dashing past the bottling house, combine to give the spring a very picturesque surroundings. Entering the building the visitor is courteously shown the wonders of the place. In the center of the room is a well, about six feet square, and from the bottom rises an iron pipe, from which leaps, in fantastic dance, the creamy water of the spring. To allow it full play, there is an opening in the ceiling, and here it rises and falls, day and night, continually. At one side, a faucet, with a nose like a soda fountain, enables one to draw a glass. The water boils and bubbles out, mingled with bubbles of gas precisely like cream soda, and all who care may have a free drink. When the bubbles have escaped, the water has a wonderful pearly purity that tempts one to drink bountifully. A glass globe on the well-curb has a stream of water flowing through it and escaping at the top. This enables us to see the thick stream of bubbling gas as it rises through the water and makes an extremely pretty display. A large business is here carried on in bottling this valuable and delicious water, and vistors are politely shown all the processes in detail.

Leaving the spring-house by the rear door, we enter the delightful landscape scenery around the spring, and follow a path down into the little dell where the stream flows on towards the ravine. From the rustic bridge over the brook is a good



GEYSER SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

view of the water-fall, and near it may be found a natural sulphur spring. Crossing the railroad embankment by a foot path we enter the romantic valley where stands

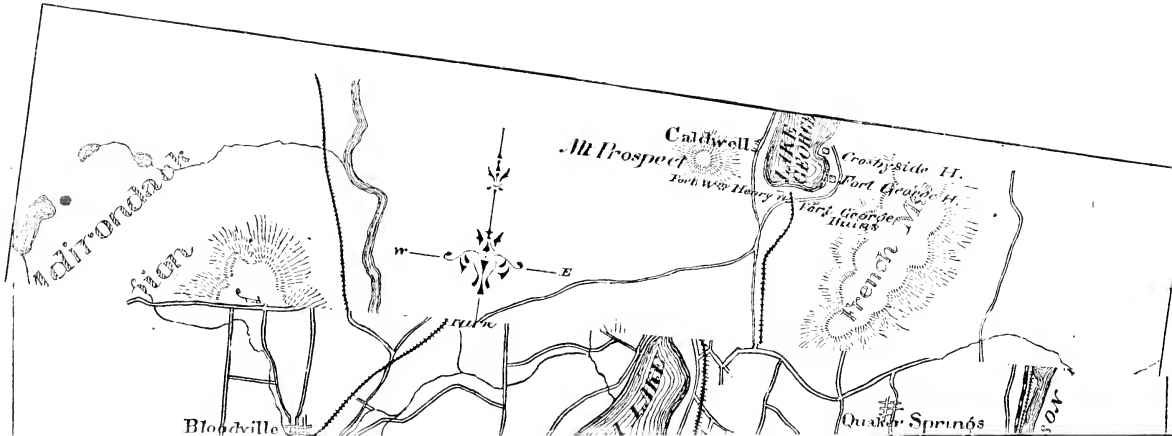
The Champion.

This remarkable spring is not protected by any building, and its waters fall on the bare ground, mingle with some fresh water springs, and flow away into the brook beyond. There is a small bottling house near by, and an old mill. These buildings are not permanent, and the rather wild glen is to be soon improved and laid out as a park. This does not make any special difference, as our interest is with the spring and its wonderful fountain. The water for drinking and bottling is drawn in the bottling house. It is a limpid, cold, and delightful drink, and every one should have at least a taste, fresh from the lower deeps of the earth. The hour has come for the usual daily performance, and the place is crowded with carriages and pleasure parties, gathered to see the display. Two men come out and take off the cap on the top of the upright iron pipe. At once the water leaps in a pure white column a hundred feet into the air, and falls in showers of glistening spray, presenting a brilliant spectacle of hydraulics, the like of which is not to be seen this side of the great Geysers of Iceland.

Ballston Spa

Is the county town of Saratoga county, and is seven miles south of Saratoga Springs. The drive is through Ballston Avenue, past Geyser Spring, following by the side of the railroad to Ballston village. It is a very pretty town of about 4,000 inhabitants, with beautifully-shaded streets and several objects of interest to the tourist.

The village has long been celebrated for its mineral springs. The waters are quite similar in chemical properties to those of Saratoga, and are doubtless drawn from the same natural medicinal reservoir. The principal springs already developed are the Ballston Artesian Lithia, Washington, Franklin, Sans Souci, and the new Corporation Spring. The Ballston Artesian Lithia Spring is the most celebrated, and its bottling-house is on the Saratoga drive, at the north end of the village.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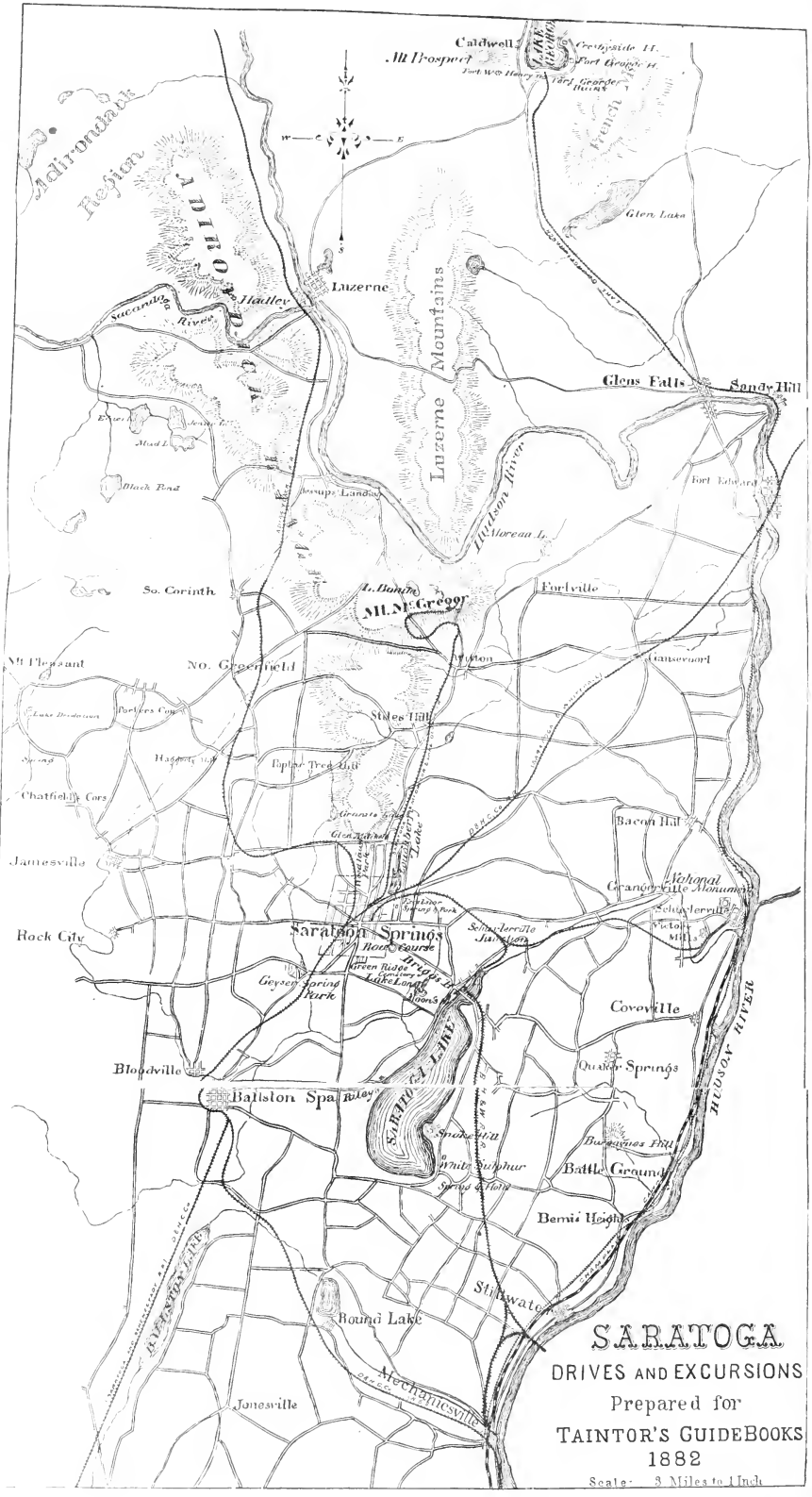
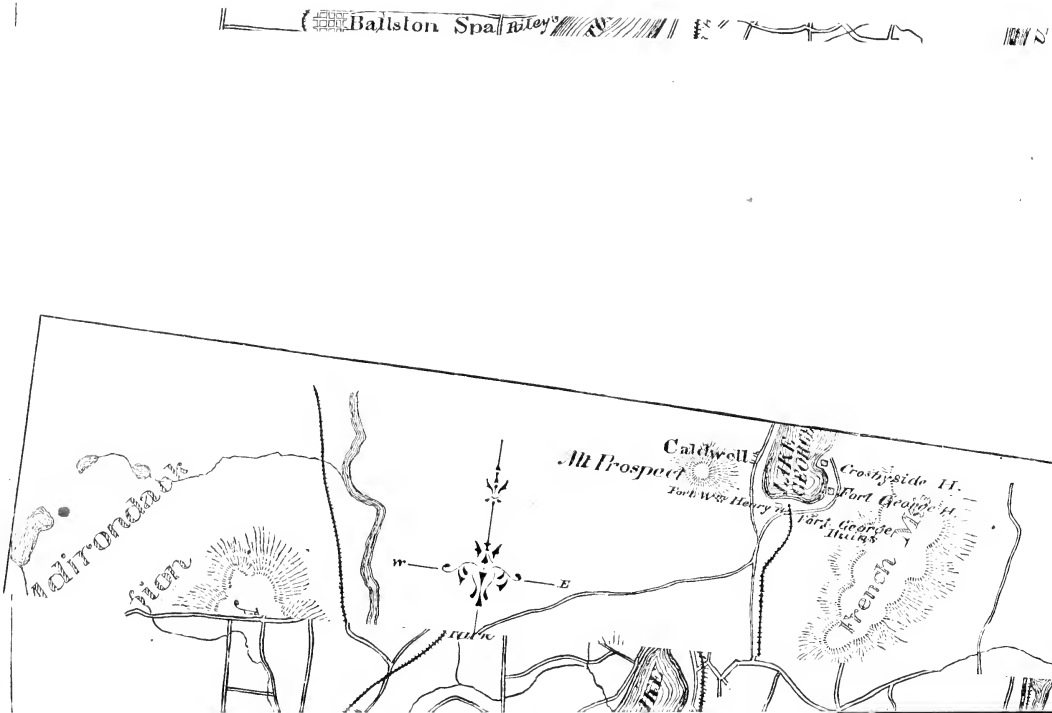

SARATOGA
DRIVES AND EXCURSIONS
Prepared for
TAINTOR'S GUIDEBOOKS
1882
Scale: 3 Miles to 1 Inch
Adirondack Region
ADIRONDACK
Luzerne
Hadley
Sacandaga River
Luzerne Mountains
Hudson River
Glens Falls
Sandy Hill
Fort Edward
Glen Lake
Caldwell
Mt Prospect
Fort George H.
Fort George Ruins
Fort Wm Henry
Wench
Black Pond
Bessups Landing
Moreau L.
So. Corinth
L. Bonita
Mt. McGregor
Fortville
Mt Pleasant
No. Greenfield
Gansevoort
Stiles Hill
Poplar Tree Hill
Chatfield Cors
Jamesville
Bacon Hill
National Monument
Schuylerville
Victor Mills
Rock City
Saratoga Springs
Race Course
Schuylerville Junction
Geyser Spring Park
Coveville
Quaker Springs
Bloodville
Ballston Spa
Riley
SARATOGA LAKE
Snake Hill
White Sulphur
Spring & Hotel
Burgoynes Hill
Battle Ground
Bemis Heights
HUDSON RIVER
Stillwater
Round Lake
Mechanicsville
Jonesville
BALLSTON LAKE


Ballston Spa
Riley's
Caldwell
Mt Prospect
Fort Wm Henry
Crosbyside H.
Fort George H.
Fort George Ruins
French Mt
W
E
Park
Adirondack
fion

Lake Lonely.

This small lake is not far from the village of Saratoga, and near Union Avenue. It is rather pretty and has a good echo on the eastern shore, but beyond this it has no special interest.

Chapman's Hill.

This makes a pleasant drive, and the view from the top is said to be very good.

Wagman's Hill

Is more distant and higher, giving still more extended and striking views. A number of mineral springs are here shown, one of which, charged with an inflammable gas, is very interesting.

Wearing Hill.

This is on the Mount Pleasant road, and makes a good all-day excursion. The ride is about fifteen miles, through a pleasant country, and the view from the top includes Ballston, Saratoga, Schenectady, Waterford, Mechanicsville, Schuylerville, Saratoga and Round Lakes.

The Prospect Hills of Greenfield.

These hills are about 3½ miles northwest of Saratoga Springs They are reached by the way of Waring Avenue west to Granger's four corners, thence north two miles ; or through Greenfield Avenue in a north-westerly direction to Locust-Grove Corners, thence north half a mile. The view of the Green Mountains is very fine, and, to the south, the Helderberg Hills of Albany, and the Catskills beyond, fringe the horizon, while Saratoga Springs is spread out like a map below.

Corinth.

Here are some bold falls on the upper Hudson. The carriage ride is fifteen miles. By the Adirondack Railway, the falls are reached from a station called Jessup's Landing.

Luzerne.

This pretty village, at the confluence of the Sacandaga and Hudson, is about twenty miles from the springs.

Burgoyne's Campaign and The Saratoga Battle Ground.

(Condensed from Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth's History of Burgoyne's Campaign.)

Few events in history are more intensely dramatic than the campaign of Burgoyne, in 1777, from Canada to Saratoga.

Burgoyne had witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, and had studied the war critically. He was commissioned to begin a campaign from Canada, and Sir William Howe was to coöperate from New York, and join him at Albany. St. Leger was designated to command an expedition from Lake Ontario through the Mohawk Valley to Albany. The great province of New York was thus threatened from three quarters. Burgoyne's army and Indian allies concentrated at St. John's, June 12th, 1777, and moved southward through Lake Champlain with great pomp and splendor. The Indians led with their canoes, followed by the Royal Navy. Crown Point was reached, without opposition, on June 30th, 1777, and there Burgoyne issued his famous order: "This army must not retreat."

Burgoyne's army of 10,000 invested Ticonderoga on July 5th. St. Clair was compelled to retreat, under cover of night, with his small army, up the lake to Schenesborough (Whitehall), and on to Fort Ann and Fort Edward, where he made a stand and was reinforced by General Schuyler. Here they stayed Burgoyne's advance by obstructing the roads and stripping the country of forage. Schuyler then fell back to Stillwater.

Burgoyne reached Fort Edward, July 13th, and found his perplexities increasing. He sent an expedition, August 13th, under Colonel Baum, to capture the American supplies stored at Bennington, Vt. Brave General Stark rallied the militia and checked Baum's advance six miles from Bennington. On the morning of the 16th, placing himself at the head of his column, Stark exclaimed: "There are the red-coats; before night they must be ours, or Molly Stark's a widow"! He charged upon the entrenchments of the enemy with great fury. The British fought bravely, but Baum was killed and his surviving troops were made prisoners. The British reinforcements escaped under cover of night, leaving baggage and artillery behind. This victory inspired the Americans and disheartened the enemy. Baum was defeated and dead. St. Leger's Mohawk Valley Expedition had failed, and Burgoyne's army was in a crippled condition and in

the midst of increasing dangers. But still Burgoyne said: "This army must not retreat," and pressed on towards Albany. General Gates had succeeded General Schuyler, and Kosciusko, the Polish engineer, had located a camp at Bemis Heights, four miles above Stillwater, where the Americans waited Burgoyne's approach. "Quietness and gloom hung about the heavy columns of his army. No drums were beat, or trumpets sounded; mysteriously, laboriously and persistently this strictly disciplined army was held to its course by the dogged determination and the impelling will of its commander."

The Americans were entrenched on a spur of hills approaching the Hudson. Earthworks were thrown across the meadow to the river. The heights were to the north and west. Breastworks were projected in a semi-circle nearly a mile towards the north and redoubts established at intervals. September 19th Burgoyne's army advanced. The left was commanded by Riedesel along the river. Frazer's division took the west and right and Burgoyne led the centre, his object being a union with Frazer's division in the rear of the American camp. The Americans charged the enemy with great impetuosity. The battle was fiercely contested. The Americans often scattering before the British bayonets, and the British frequently fleeing from the Americans' deadly fire. At night the Americans retired into their camp. The British held the field with a barren victory. They were foiled in their main object, but convinced that those who fight for freedom and for country fight for victory or death.

Calm after storm followed; and the two armies, skillfully entrenched, lay face to face from Sept. 20th, to Oct. 7th—the Americans exultant, the British dejected. The former restful in their conscious strength; the latter restless under impending disaster. The Americans had recaptured Ticonderoga and the Lake George garrisons. No aid came to Burgoyne from the Lower Hudson. October 17th Burgoyne attacked the American left with select troops, led in person by Riedesel, Frazer and Phillips. The Americans rushed furiously upon their adversaries, and so terrible was the onslaught that in less than twenty minutes "the flower of the army" was completely routed. Burgoyne took command, and rushed into the thickest of the battle to rally his army; but he could not check a hurricane,

The Americans swept on, like a resistless storm, and drove their enemies from the field. One of "the fifteen decisive battles of history" had been fought and American Independence assured.

Burgoyne's army took refuge under the redoubts during the 8th of October, and the day was spent in skirmishing. At nine o'clock of that same night, Burgoyne ordered a full retreat, and next day encamped his army on the heights above Schuylerville. He was followed by the Americans, surrounded and compelled to surrender. On the 17th of October, 1777, the British army marched out of their camps under their own officers and laid down their arms on the plain near old Fort Hardy, just above Schuylerville. Led by a guard bearing the stars and stripes and a band playing Yankee Doodle, the British army marched between the files of their victors, and Burgoyne presented his sword to General Gates on "The Field of the Grounded Arms." The spot is now commemorated by a national monument.

Memorial Tablets.

Through the patriotic efforts of Mrs. Walworth, memorial tablets have been placed on the "Battle Grounds" to mark historic points.

1. British line of Battle, Oct. 7, when first attacked by Morgan, Poor and Learned.
2. Freeman's Cottage, and the Soldiers Well, where the most bloody encounter took place in both battles.
3. Spot where Frazer fell.
4. Bridge in Frazer's camp. March of the British center, Sept. 19.
5. Burgoyne's headquarters.
6. Balcarras Redoubt.
7. Line of American Redoubts.
8. Morgan's and Poor's Headquarters.
9. Gates' Headquarters and Hospital.
10. Site of Bemis' Tavern.
11. American Redoubts near the river.
12. Position of American artillery, October 8th.
13. Taylor's House where Madame Riedesel saw Frazer's funeral.
14. Spot where Frazer is buried.
15. Sword's House.
16. Point where Lady Ackland embarked.
17. Breyman's camp-flank defense. Key to British position, captured at sunset, Oct. 7th. Here Arnold was wounded.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMUSEMENTS.

It may be said of Saratoga Springs that "its face is its fortune." Eight months in the year it lives in fond recollections of the last season, or in hopes of the next. June, July, August and September, it devotes to the solemn duty of entertaining its thousands of visitors. It may be a solemn thing for the natives, but for the visitors it is highly jolly. As its face is its fortune, the village, with great worldly wisdom, endeavors to wear as pretty a face as it can, and makes a special effort to entertain its company. The result is a gratifying success.

The stranger, on arriving, at once asks for an "order of exercises." What are the proper things to do? how do you do them and what are the correct hours? The programme has never been printed, and the best that can be done is to refer to the charms of the place, as set forth elsewhere, and let the intelligent visitor take his choice.

The first and most proper thing to do is to get up and go out before breakfast for a drink of spring water. Of course, one has duly consulted an M. D. in regard to this matter, and settled beforehand which spring is to be patronized. If this has been neglected, the chances are of receiving a vast amount of earnest and useless advice from innocents who have imbibed, and been cured of various prosaic complaints that they were heirs to from their youth up. The way these people rehearse their miseries, the touching tales they repeat of their disordered stomachs (as if any one cared for them), and the beautiful euthusiasm they display concerning their wonderful cures, make one of the minor amusements of Saratoga Springs. It may be safely called an amusement, for to every one but themselves their case is more funny than sad, more ridiculous than pathetic. One must

be proof against these gratuitous advice-givers, and learn to listen to their tales of woe with amused resignation and heroic neglect. Select your own spring, and never take the advice of any one, unless it be your wife or medical man.

Determined to have a good time, the visitor no sooner escapes the advice of the good-natured incapables than he takes his prescribed glass, and, in a thankful frame of mind, turns to see the others drink. Their ways are various—very. Some imbibe vast gobletfuls with a heroic smile; some sip from dainty cups, and try to make people think they like it—which isn't true. Others simply drink, and drink, and drink, till the spectator is lost in wonder, love, and praise to think they do not explode like a defective soda-fountain. Some call it delicious; others, horrid; and some don't drink at all, being timid withal. No place in the world will so bring out the likes and dislikes, weaknesses and small vanities of people, as a Saratoga spring early in the morning. To stand on one side and see the performance, serves as an exhilarant, and will make one good-natured for half a day. This episode being over, one may return to the hotel for breakfast. By this time the morning meal acquires a wonderful interest. The waters act as a splendid stimulant to the appetite, and one is inclined to be particularly courageous with knife and fork This, too, may be called part of the amusement programme, for the filling of such a particularly fine multitude is a performance both entertaining and peculiar. When half a thousand people take coffee together, there is sure to be much that is original and amusing, and nowhere in the world are such gorgeous and multitudinous breakfasts served under one roof as at Saratoga Springs. Breakfast over, one may do as he pleases, with the most refreshing freedom—that is, if you are a man. If not, an iron rule of conduct has been laid down for the ordering of your uprising and downsitting, goings out and comings in. This is the solemn formula announced by one of those awful authorities that rule the fashionable world. Every lady will read it with tears of gratitude when she thinks of the humiliating disaster its obedience will save her.

"Rise and dress; go down to the spring; drink to the music of the band; walk around the park; bow to gentlemen; chat a

little; drink again; breakfast; see who comes in on the train take a *siesta;* walk in the parlor; bow to gentlemen; have a little small talk with gentlemen; have some gossip with ladies dress for dinner; take dinner an hour and a half; sit in the grounds, and hear the music of the band; ride to the lake; see who comes by the evening train; dress for tea; get tea; dress for the hop; attend the hop; chat a while in the parlors, and listen to a song from some guest; go to bed."

The amount of wisdom involved in the above rules for conduct while in Saratoga is immense. See what delights, what charms of social intercourse; what heavenly pleasurings are spread before the lady visitor! Society is made for the young lady—and so is Saratoga. The sensible girl, the young woman with a mind of her own, laughs a scornful laugh at such folly, and does as she pleases with young American independence. She listens to the band if she wants to; she visits the Indians or the circular railway, or goes to Gridley's to fish the speckled trout in an arm chair, or she does what she likes. and does not go to bed at all if there is a ball going on. Put ten thousand well educated people, with nothing to do and great skill in doing it, in half-a-dozen houses not half-a-mile apart, and, in the nature of things, there are "good times" in abundance. Small need of such a silly programme as the above, while half the village stands ready to amuse the visitors and all the visitors stand ready to amuse themselves. There are walks and drives, music and dancing, parties both small and great, hops every night, and a grand ball every week. There are excursions in every direction, and fifty thousand well-dressed people to see in a week. The wealth, brains, and culture of the country meet at Saratoga Springs, and any one with a grain of common sense can find abundance to do, to see, and to admire. There is no lack of social intercourse of the most refined and cultivated kind, and such absurd directions for conduct as we have quoted would be insulting were they not so wonderfully silly.

For those who prefer muscular delights there are the numerous bowling-places, where the festive ball and the animated nine-pins may be rolled and tumbled to one's heart's content These establishments are well arranged and admirably kept.

L. of C.

Boat-Races, Base-Ball Matches, etc.

Rowing Regattas are held at Saratoga annually, and embrace races between College crews and other amateurs as well as professional oarsmen. These usually begin in July, and occur at intervals during the season.

Base-ball matches and foot-races are held every season, at Glen Mitchell, between the various colleges and other organizations. Military regiments also camp here every summer, and add new life and interest to the place.

The Horse Races

Take place at the magnificent new race-course on Union Avenue, in July and August. They are usually arranged in two meetings —the first extending from about July 20th to August 5th; the second meeting extends from about August 10th to August 21st. There are five or six racing-days in each meeting, and great interest is always manifested in them. The meetings are under the charge of the Saratoga Association, and everything is done to render the races agreeable and acceptable to the tens of thousands who witness them. The trots occur at the Glen Mitchell, usually on alternate days with the running-races at the race-course.

To fishermen, who prefer the milder sports of the rod, there are admirable excursions over the Adirondack Railroad to the woods and mountains of the great Adirondack Park.

An all-day's trip for ladies and children may be taken in the little steamers that make the tour of Saratoga Lake. The ride to the lake in the morning, and the sail to the White Sulphur Springs at the southern end of the lake and the ride home in the afternoon, make a charming trip.

CHAPTER IX.

EXCURSIONS.

THE summer visitor at Saratoga, who has become somewhat weary of the constant bustle and excitement of the fashionable world, often yearns for the green fields, the grand old mountains, the fragrant wildwoods, and the real picturesqueness of the country. It cannot be denied that Saratoga, so rich in its spas, and entertaining in its social amusements, is deficient in those natural attractions which constitute the charm of real country life. But within a few miles of the village are many interesting and beautiful places, which may be visited from Saratoga in one or two days' time. These excursions will afford very acceptable variety to Saratoga gayety, and the highest enjoyment of country life. The one route affording the greatest variety of really beautiful and romantic scenery, is the

Adirondack Railroad.

Beginning at Saratoga Springs, it runs in a northerly direction towards the great hunting and fishing grounds of Northern New York. The road is projected through the heart of the Great Wilderness to Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River, and is intended to open up these vast wilds, of 150 miles diameter, to civilization, and the easy access of the tourist and hunter. It now runs to Luzerne, Hadley, Thurman, Riverside and North Creek, a distance of 57 miles from Saratoga Springs, forming the most direct railroad route to the Valley of the Upper Hudson and the Wilderness. At Riverside stages connect, running to Chester, Potters ville, Steamers on Schroon Lake, and to the upper country. From North Creek stages run to Jackson's Blue Mountain Lake, and Cedar River Falls, the most desirable rendezvous and starting-point from which to reach Raquette Lake and the heart of the Great Forest. Express trains leave Saratoga Springs on arrival of the morning trains from the South, connecting on

return with the trains going South. Along and near this road are some of the most romantic and charming spots to be found in the world. We mention a few of these excursions, which will be found delightful, with a small company of congenial companions. Before starting, buy one of Taintor's Hudson River Guides, price 25 cents, at the Saratoga book-store, which gives a map and description of villages and scenery.

EXCURSIONS.

No. 1.—To Jessup's Landing, on the Hudson River, 17 miles from Saratoga, via Adirondack Railroad, at the edge of the wild and mountainous Adirondack region. Objects of interest—the 70 feet falls in the Hudson, with the half-mile rapids above; the grand and beautiful mountain scenery, and the extensive manufactory of the Hudson River Pulp Company for making pulp from wood, for the manufacture of paper. Dine at the hotel, and return to Saratoga by the afternoon train.

No. 2.—To Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., 22 miles from Saratoga, via Adirondack Railroad. Leave Saratoga on the morning train; cross the Sacondaga River on the railroad bridge, 450 feet long and 96 feet high. Visit the charming little village on the banks of the Hudson River, between the mountains on either side, 600 feet high; the rapids and falls in the river; the beautiful Lake Luzerne, affording fine trout-fishing or sailing. Dine at Butler's or Rockwell's hotel, both famous for their game dinners, and return in the afternoon of the same day, or the next day, as you choose, to Saratoga.

No. 3.—To Schroon Lake, Warren County, N. Y., via Adirondack Railroad, 50 miles, to Riverside, on the Hudson, thence by stage, 6 miles to Pottersville, foot of Schroon Lake. Steamboat excursion on the Lake; Leland's or Windsor hotel; Schroon Lake Village; fine fishing or hunting; charmingly-picturesque scenery. Remain over night at either of the good hotels—Windsor Hotel, Leland House, Ondawa House, or others. Return via same route to Saratoga next day or later.

No. 4.—To Blue Mt. Lake and Cedar River Falls, Hamilton County, N. Y., via morning train on Adirondack Railroad to North Creek, 58 miles; thence by stage, 20 miles, to Riley's, formerly Jackson's, via "Fourteenth" "Indian River"; thence

to Blue Mt. Lake, 10 miles from Jackson's, at evening of same day. Two or three good hotels and boarding houses in vicinity of Raquette Lake; Moose Lake; Mohican Lake; Three Cedar Lakes; Sumner Lake; Shedd Lake; Moose River, the finest trout fishing in the Adirondacks. The route to Cedar River Falls diverges from Jackson's via stage to Wakley's Hotel, Cedar River Falls, 12 miles distant. Return at leisure via same route.

No. 5.—To Lake George, by morning train on Del. and Hud. Canal Co.'s R. R. to Whitehall, Ticonderoga, and Baldwin's; thence by steamer on Lake George to Fort William Henry Hotel; thence by railroad to Glen's Falls and Fort Edward; back to Saratoga same day. This is the most delightful excursion that can be completed in one day from Saratoga.

Or, via morning train on Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroad to Fort Edward, Glen's Falls; thence by rail through wild and mountainous scenery to Lake George. On the same morning at 9, take steamer down Lake George to Baldwin's; thence by Delaware Hudson Canal Co.'s R.R. to Ticonderoga, Whitehall and Saratoga, arriving in time for supper.

No. 6.—To Ballston Spa, 7 miles, via Delaware and Hudson Co.'s Railroad, or carriage. Visit the Artesian Lithia Spring, Sans Souci Boiling Spring, and others. Dine at Sans Souci Hotel, and return at 3 or 6 P.M., on same day.

No. 7.—To Round Lake, via Delaware and Hudson Co.'s Rail road, 12 miles. National Camp Meeting Grounds of the Methodist Church, Round Lake. Return same day, at 3 or 6 P.M.

No. 8.—To Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., 22 miles, via morning train Delaware and Hudson Co.'s Railroad to Schenectady. Visit the college and city. Return, by 5 o'clock train, same day to Saratoga, via same route.

No. 9.—To Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., via morning train on Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroad to Troy; thence, via Troy and Boston Railroad to Hoosac Tunnel, 7 miles long. Remain over night at Ballou House. Return to Saratoga next day, via same route.

No. 10.—To Saratoga Battle Grounds, 15 miles east of Sara

toga Springs, by rail, private carriage or stage, to Bemis' Heights and Stillwater. Dine at Schuylerville, and return same day or next day, as you choose, or

No. 11.—Saratoga Battle Grounds.—Take Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad, by way of Saratoga Lake, to Battle Ground Station. Return same day.

No. 12. - Schuylerville, scene of Burgoyne's Surrender Take Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western R. R. to Schuylerville, 12 miles. Visit National Monument and ruins of old Fort Harding. Return same day.

No. 13.—To Mt. McGregor, ten miles from Saratoga Springs. Take Mt. McGregor Railroad at Depot on North Broadway, near Waverly House. Trains run every hour. Dine at restaurant, top of Mt. McGregor, and return same afternoon or sooner.

No. 14.—Manchester, Vt., via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Rutland, on morning train; thence, via Harlem Extension Railroad, to Manchester, Vt. Remain over night at Equinox House, and return next day by same route, or via North Bennington and Troy.

SARATOGA LAKE RAILWAY.

SARATOGA LAKE, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL AND PARK, SCHUYLERVILLE AND SARATOGA BATTLE GROUNDS.

This railroad was completed and opened to travel on the 1st of July, 1881. It has brought Saratoga Lake and some other of Saratoga's attractions within easy and comfortable access of visitors at a very small expense. Starting from Lake Avenue, one block east of the City Hall, the railroad runs along in front of the Magnetic, Seltzer, High Rock, Star, Empire and Red Springs, passing by the Loughberry Water Works, to Excelsior Spring, Eureka and White Sulphur Springs to Saratoga Lake, where it connects with Steamers for Riley's and the White Sulphur Springs Hotel and Park on the east side of the lake. Trains stop to dismiss and receive passengers at the Seltzer and High Rock Springs, the Star and Empire Spring, the Red Spring, the Excelsior and Union Springs, the Eureka and White Sulphur Springs and bath houses, and the Briggs House, Saratoga Lake. This arrangement affords easy and pleasurable accommodations for visiting these important springs without fatigue or exposure.

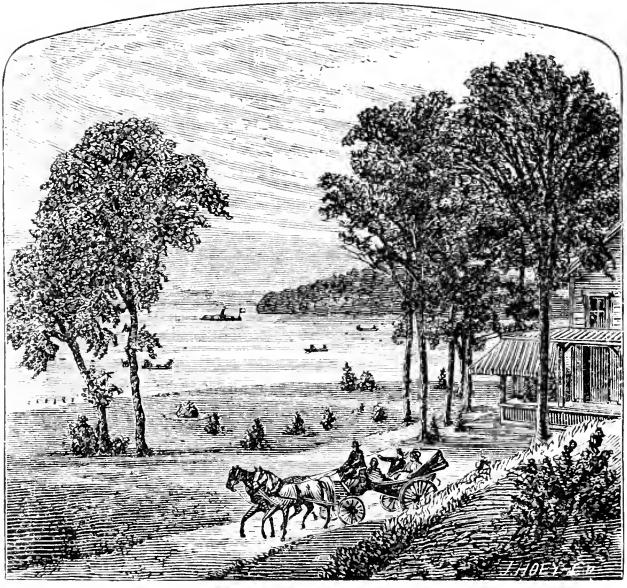
At the lake connection is made with the new and beautiful iron steamer, "The Lady of the Lake." This elegant steamer has three decks and will carry 2,000 passengers. It was built by the railroad company in 1881, to carry their passengers up the lake to Riley's and the famous White Sulphur Springs and Park.

The Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company has constructed a line of railway from Saratoga Lake to its main line at Mechanicsville, N. Y., and will run through trains from Boston and the east to Saratoga Springs.

Local excursion trains will be run regularly during the summer season in connection with the boat, and all under one management. Excursion trains will also be run to and from Schuylerville, the scene of Burgoyne's surrender and the site of the National Monument, also to the station nearest the Saratoga Battle Grounds, now marked with "Memorial Tablets."

Special moonlight excursions from Saratoga, to and through the Lake and return, will be arranged from time to time Trains run every hour regularly, and in connection with the boat. A round trip of 24 miles for 25 cents.

The excursion over the railway to the Briggs House and over Saratoga Lake to the White Sulphur Springs and Park, is one of the most delightful that can be made from Saratoga.



SARATOGA LAKE.

From White Sulphur Springs Hotel and Park. Snake Hill in the distance.

The White Sulphur Springs Hotel is elegantly fitted up, and has several private dining rooms for parties who desire to dine by themselves, and ample accommodations for regular guests.

The grounds about the Hotel comprise over 100 acres of beautiful lawn, shaded by grand old forest trees among which are miles of walks and many charming retreats.

Several pretty cottages are on the grounds and more are to be constructed. These are to be rented to persons either with or without board at the hotel. Elegant and commodious Bath Houses, offering superior facilities for Sulphur and Mineral Baths, both hot and cold, are connected with the Hotel.

MOUNT McGREGOR.

SARATOGA'S GREAT MOUNTAIN RESORT.

CONNECTED WITH SARATOGA, BY ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED RAILROADS IN THE WORLD. A THOUSAND ACRE MOUNTAIN PARK, TEN MILES NORTH OF AND 1,000 FEET ABOVE SARATOGA. HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA UNKNOWN AT MT. McGREGOR.

Mount McGregor owes its summer resort popularity to Mr. Duncan McGregor. Some years ago, appreciating the advantages of this charming mountain, and foreseeing its popularity as a mountain annex for Saratoga's 200,000 annual visitors, Mr McGregor constructed a carriage road up the mountain, and built a hotel on the summit and thus became the pioneer of this now famous mountain resort. Mt. McGregor has grown constantly in public favor. Notwithstanding its apparent inaccessibility, before the railroad was built, thousands visited it every year, and every visitor has become a traveling advertisement for this charming spot. Saratoga's most famous guests have driven over the long and tedious road with their elegant turnouts to enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere of Mount McGregor. Only one thing has been lacking to make it one of the most popular resorts in America, and that has been cheap, comfortable and quick transportation.

The final development of this beautiful Adirondack Annex to Saratoga, was undertaken and accomplished by a remarkably enterprising young man, Mr. W. J. Arkell, of Canajoharie, N. Y. To his artistic appreciation and resistless persistence is largely due the organization of the Saratoga, Mt. McGregor and Lake George Railway Co. The road was commenced in March, 1882, and completed to the summit of Mt. McGregor the following June.

Mt. McGregor and how to reach it.

The rise of ground in Broadway, Saratoga, is the beginning of the Adirondack Range, gradually ascending toward the north. Mount McGregor is the first bold spur of the Adirondacks, rising a thousand feet above Saratoga, and only ten miles away.

The Saratoga station, of the Mt. McGregor railway, is north of and adjoining the Waverly House on North Broadway. From this point the track runs parallel with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railway, on the high bank above, and passing the Star, Empire, Red and "A" Springs on the right.

Near the water works, the road branches off to the left skirting along Loughberry Lake, leaving Excelsior Spring and Park on the right and passing Glen Mitchell on the east. From this point the road is nearly straight for six miles and almost on a level grade. Wilton, seven miles from Saratoga, is the only station along the route. Wilton village lies at the foot of Mount McGregor, and it is from this point that the ascent of the mountain properly begins. The road winds around the mountain, some four miles, in the form of a huge letter S, with a uniform grade of 212 feet per mile. The mountain station is on the summit and only a few steps from the hotel and restaurant. The equipment of the road is most complete. The locomotives and coaches have been made with exceptional care, skill and taste. The coaches are finished in mahogany, with large adjustable windows to afford opportunity to see the mountain views.

The wild and magnificent scenery along the mountain road can not be described. It must be seen to be appreciated. You are constantly startled with the sudden changes. Every turn is a surprise. All the senses and emotions are called into play in an incredibly short time. Now your poetic soul is fired with a fifty mile landscape spread out before you, but your ecstasy is suddenly broken, as the train dashes through a rocky cut, and scarcely has the cavernous roar died away before you are gazing timidly from some giddy trestle into a yawning chasm, and involuntarily reviewing the past and contemplating "the sweet bye and bye." On, on we go and "the tireless horse" easily climbs the iron road. We turn sharply around the mountain, and in a moment we are seemingly buried in a primeval forest. We soon emerge, and as we near the top we see through extended vistas into broad valleys below, and over boundless landscapes beyond.

We have been charmed with the trip and find ourselves prepared to appreciate the summit views of Mount McGregor.

Far away to the north and north-west the far famed Adirondacks lean against the sky, with pinnacles towering, king-like, above. Prospect mountain in the north and French mountain in the north-east, define the gigantic water-sheds of the delicate Lake George. The beautiful Hudson forms a crescent only two miles below us and meanders away to the north-east.

Glen's Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward are seen distinctly in the north-east, while beyond, the Green Mountains of Vermont and the blue outlines of the New Hampshire Hills serve as a background for one of the finest landscapes in America.

"True 'tis a scene of loveliness.

Below you are fields of waving grain, and pastures and lazy herds; about you are wild flowers and murmuring pines.

"Your thoughts are wandering up,
Far up the streams of time;
And long slept recollections of old tales,
Are rushing on your memory as ye breathe,
That valleys storied name,
FIELD OF THE GROUNDED ARMS"!

It is Schuylerville and the Saratoga Battle ground, miles away, but visible in the south-east, that have stirred the memories of history. Bemis Heights, where was fought the first great decisive battle in the war that made us a nation. Schuylerville, the scene of Burgoyne's surrender, now commemorated by a national monument. Saratoga Lake and Snake Hill add much to the picturesque view before us. The hotel towers of Saratoga remind one of the gayeties of the great American Spa and the numerous Saratoga attractions that can be reached from Mt. McGregor in half an hour. The world renowned Catskills complete the great panorama before us, and as we enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere of McGregor's lofty mountain, we wonder why all Saratoga visitors have not been brought here before.

Some one has said: "see Italy and die;" but those who see Mount McGregor say: "See Mount McGregor and live, live to see and enjoy it from year to year. Renovate your system at the Saratoga Springs, but renew your youth at Mount McGregor," it is the "Great Eldorado of the North."

The Mount McGregor Railway Company has absolute control of one thousand acres on this mountain, which will eventually be one of the grandest mountain parks in the world. In this park are two natural mountain lakes, Lake Anna and Lake Bonita. These lakes are stocked with fish and easily reached by carriage roads. There are miles of pleasant drives over easy grades.

A popular feature of this resort will be a series of family cottages in connection with a large hotel now being built. An ample supply of pure water is furnished from a deep artesian well. The view from a look-out tower commands a wide range of the upper Hudson. There is also a western outlook from Mt. McGregor towards Jessup's Landing, Luzerne and the Adirondacks proper, affording a fine view of the Hudson.

Mt. McGregor Restaurant and Café.

A large restaurant has been erected on Overlook Point, built after the Manhattan Beach style, with windows extending to the floor, easily opened or closed as occasion demands. Family and party tables are provided. A wide piazza extends on three sides of the Restaurant affording ample opportunity to enjoy the scenery and cool breezes. The Restaurant is in the hands of experienced management and the public will be served in a first-class manner.

The Mount McGregor Railway is particularly a pleasure road, controlled by the company, and trains will be run to accommodate the public, at all reasonable hours. Visitors to Saratoga should not fail to spend a few days at Mt. McGregor.

Mt. McGregor is highly recommended for persons suffering from hay-fever and asthma.

Mt. McGregor Gallery of American Art.

For the purpose of adding the best representations of American Art to the many beauties of Nature on this mountain, the Mt. McGregor Art Association has been established here with a permanent endowment fund. A permanent gallery has been erected and already contains more than a hundred of the best oil paintings executed by the best American artists. The object of this association is the promotion of American Art. The productions of American artists only will be exhibited here. A nominal admission fee is charged for the purpose only of defraying incidental expenses. Lovers of Art should not fail to visit this remarkable collection.

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

THE most prominent features of business in Saratoga are the bottling and selling of the mineral waters, and the entertainment of summer visitors. These two pursuits have absorbed a vast amount of capital, and some of Saratoga's most enterprising citizens are engaged in these occupations. The several springs are owned by different stock companies or private interests, and the amount of capital invested in each varies from $5,000 to $1,000,000. Many of the springs are very valuable, both for the amount expended in developing them, and the large amount of valuable mineral water they produce. To place these waters in all the leading cities of the United States, and the world, has required the greatest energy and business skill, and the substantial results obtained in this field are a creditable testimony to the managers of this important work. The task of providing bed and board for the hundred thousand people who annually come here is enormous. No one who has visited Saratoga in July or August, and seen the bustle of the great hotels, as each train brings hundreds of new arrivals, can fail to be impressed with the magnitude the hotel business has attained at this place. The palatial buildings, the exquisite decorations and furnishing, the bountiful tables loaded with delicacies and luxuries, the lavishness expended for the entertainment of guests, have involved immense capital, and require more than ordinary supervision. But, besides the spring and hotel interests, and the general business of entertaining, there is a large mercantile interest, and Saratoga boasts of many stores of considerable size, well-stocked with such goods as the visitors and residents require. They are situated mostly on Broadway, between Congress Street and the Town Hall, and present very attractive windows, as one strolls

along the street and indulges in a little sight-seeing. The variety and quality of goods offered by Saratoga merchants is quite as good as will be found in cities of much larger population.

The Saratoga Book-Store.

One of the attractions of Saratoga is the book-store of E. R. Stevens, one door north of Congress Hall, on the corner of Broadway and Spring Street. Mr. Stevens keeps a large supply of novels, books of travel, science, etc., and a large assortment of guide-books, including Saratoga Illustrated, stereoscopic views of Saratoga and Lake George. Fine English and French note-paper and initial stationery are a specialty with him. Quite an important feature of this store is its circulating library, of some 800 volumes of the most valuable and popular books of the day, which are loaned for a small compensation. The store is near all the leading hotels, and guests will find much to interest them by dropping in frequently to this attractive book-store. Mr. Stevens will obtain, in a day or two, any publication ordered, if not already in stock.

Penfield's New Book-Store.

C. P. Penfield's new place of business, at 336 Broadway, opposite Grand Union Hotel, is a very neat and attractive book and stationery store. He keeps the latest editions of books, magazines, guide-books of American routes, stereoscopic views of Lake George and Saratoga, pocket cutlery, pocket-books, and is prepared to supply all books in a day or two if not found on his shelves. He is very polite and popular, and visitors are afforded ample opportunity to examine, and given all needed information respecting the latest publications.

Arcade News-Room.

Mr. Bernard Brunner has established a news-room, opening just off the lobby of the Post-Office, in the Arcade. It may also be entered from Phila. Street. He makes a specialty of newspapers, magazines, guide-books, stationery, games, croquet sets, etc., and all articles commonly found in news-rooms. He is prompt, and will procure, at shortest notice, any news publication desired, if not found on hand at his news-room.

W. H. Baker, Photographer,

Has opened one of the finest photograph galleries, at 448 Broadway, that can be found in the State of New York. It is a *Ground Floor Gallery,* and is fitted up with handsome carpets, easy chairs, and piano, and its walls are adorned with beautiful pictures of various styles of art. He is one of the most extensive photographers in Northern New York, and makes photographs from miniature to life-size, and finishes them in Crayon, Oil, Water Colors or India Ink. The "quick as a wink" process of photographing has been adopted. Try him for a picture while at your leisure in Saratoga. He keeps a very large assortment of stereoscopic views, albums, frames and mats, which he sells at very reasonable prices. He is always pleased to have visitors call at his gallery, and is very polite in exhibiting a full assortment of beautiful pictures.

Asa Rix's New York Store,

At No. 460 Broadway, is the Original New York Store, "open the year round." Here you will find novelties in millinery, laces, fancy-goods, hosiery, switches, braids, jewelry, gents' furnishing goods, etc. Mr. Rix is well known for his fair dealing, not only to "Saratogians," but to all New York, and his store is crowded with visitors from the hotels and boarding-houses during the summer. He employs only the best milliners and sales-ladies, and in prices will compete with any New York house. The quality and style of his stock is excellent, and the variety is fully equal to the demands of the summer trade at this fashionable watering-place or in the metropolitan cities. *Cash and one price only.* (See Adv. in this Guide-Book.)

The Daily Papers.

Visitors will find the morning "Daily Saratogian" and the "Saratoga Daily Journal" almost indispensable, if they wish to know what is going on in town. Both are live, spicy journals edited by good writers, and published in neat style, often illustrated, and give the programme of each day's entertainments, and the arrivals on the previous day at the hotels, in each morning's issue. The telegraphic columns have the latest news.

The National Express Company

Has a handsome package and money office under the United States Hotel, and a merchandise office at the railroad depot. It is the only company of general express forwarders to Saratoga, Northern New York, and Vermont. It receives trunks and parcels at Saratoga, to be sent to any part of the United States and Canada, and is prompt in attending to orders left at its office at the railroad depot in Saratoga, or at any of its offices in New York.

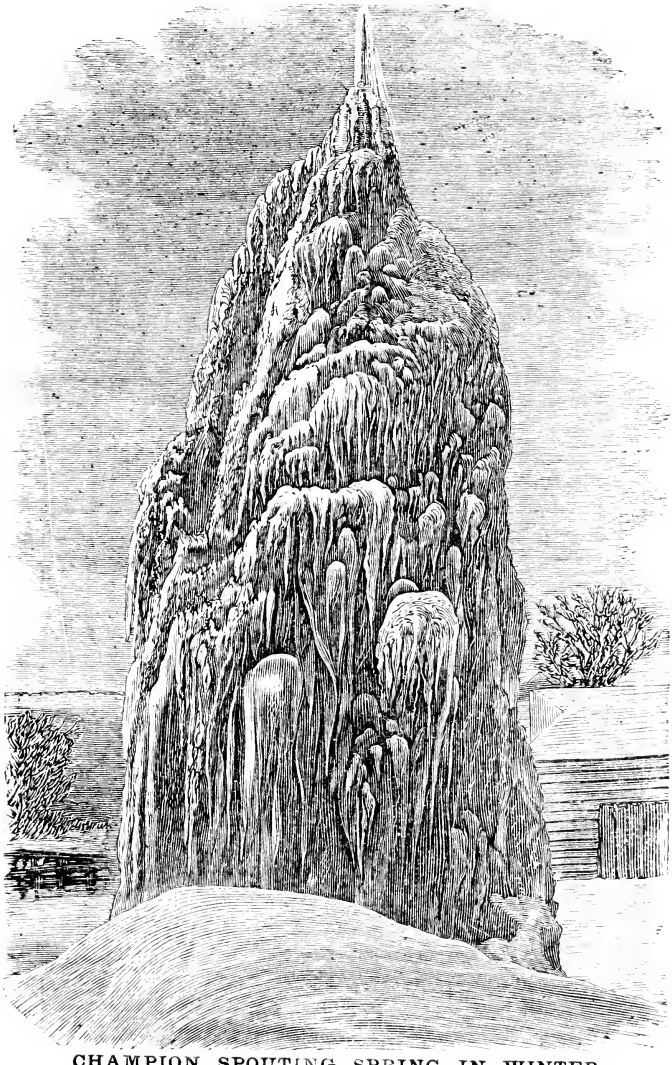
Art Exchange and Art School.

Mrs. H. W. Slocum has established, in connection with Congress Park Place on South Broadway, "the New York and Saratoga Art Store, Gallery, and School of Decorative Art." Persons wishing to employ their leisure hours profitably in Saratoga will find the best of instruction here in oil and tapestry painting, also modeling on wood, terra cotta and plush in Samuel's new patent process. Although this is the first year of this institution its success is already assured. There has been and is a demand for just such an Exchange in Saratoga, and it will become a favorite resort for all lovers of Art.

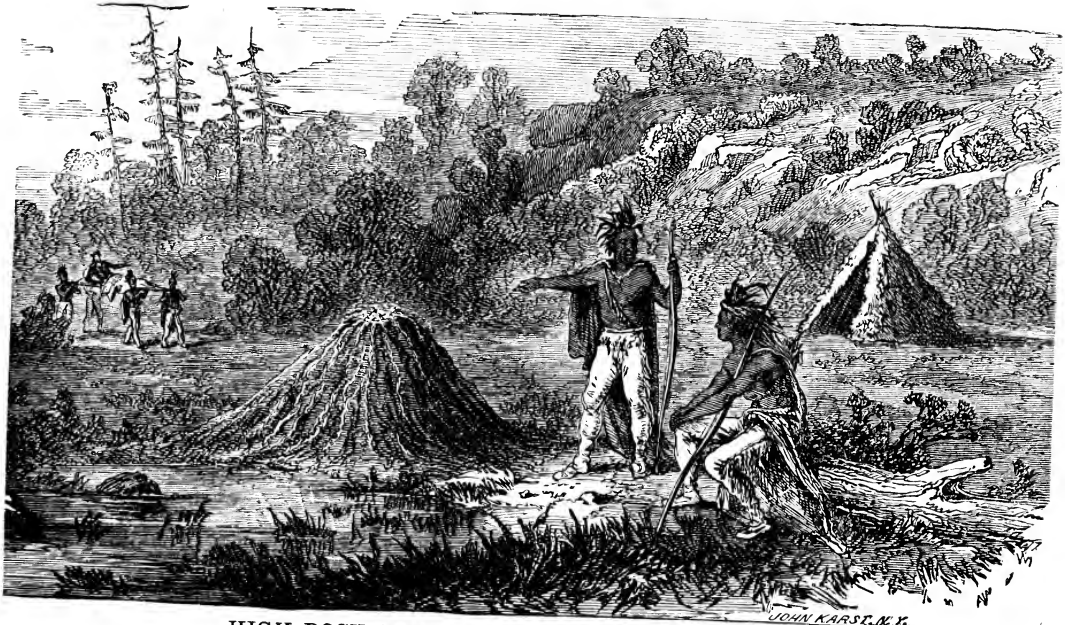
Saratoga Gallery of Fine Arts.

It is not strange that works of art are being added to Saratoga every year, for thousands of the most refined and art-appreciative people in the country annually congregate at this greatest of American watering places. Realizing these facts, a liberal gentleman of St. Louis has erected, at considerable expense, a permanent fireproof "Gallery of Fine Arts" on South Broadway, opposite the Windsor, Clarendon and Columbian hotels. This Gallery will be open from June to October at a very moderate admission fee. The collection of paintings to be seen here is one of the most remarkable and expensive to be found anywhere outside of the large galleries of Europe. The opportunity to see the masterpieces of some of the worlds' most famous artists is brought within the reach of the public at a trifling expense. Here is an opportunity to see the productions of some of the most celebrated foreign artists while the best works of American artists may be seen at the Mt. McGregor Gallery.

(For partial lists of works in the Saratoga Gallery see advertisement in this book.)



CHAMPION SPOUTING SPRING IN WINTER.



HIGH ROCK SPRING. 1767.—Visit of Sir Wm. Johnson.

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The name of Saratoga is derived from an old Indian name, *Se-rach-ta-gue*—meaning *the hillside country of the great river*—and referred to that tract of land lying six miles back on either side of the Hudson, and fifteen miles in length, embracing the present townships of Saratoga and Stillwater on the west, and Easton on the east side of the Hudson River. This tract was deeded by the Indians, in 1684, to Peter Philip Schuyler and six other citizens of Albany. It extended, as described in the Letters Patent, from *Di-on-on-da-ho-wa*, now the Batten Kill, to *Then en-do-ho-wa*, now the Anthony Kill, near Mechanicsville, on both sides of the *Co-ho-ta-te-a*, now Hudson River. The tract embracing the present springs was called by the Indians, *Kay-ad-ro-se-ra—the lake country*—and was a favorite hunting ground whose name is now retained for the large stream flowing through the county and emptying into the Hudson at Mechanicsville.

When the mineral springs were first discovered by the whites, they unwittingly called them "The Springs near Saratoga," though situated several miles away from the real *Se-rach-ta-gue*, in another hunting ground; and thus the less distinguished robbed the more noted of its name and fame.

"Ye say they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave,
That their light canoes have vanish'd
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forest where they roam'd
There rings no hunter's shout:
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out."

In the year 1703, one Rip Van Dam and twelve associates took of the Mohawk chiefs, an Indian deed of *Kay ad-ros-se-ra.* It was not until 1768 that the deed, through the powerful influence of Sir William Johnson was confirmed by the tribe. The chiefs said they were told by the agents of the purchasers, that the description in the deed only covered "land enough for a good sized farm," and that they never intended by it to convey to the whites, "for a few baubles," their great hunting ground containing half a million acres. But after more than sixty years of fruitless quarrels over this old title, the Indians had grown weak and the whites had grown strong, and it is the old story—the weaker gave up to the stronger. In 1770 the tract was surveyed into allotments, and divided among the proprietors and their heirs. Lot No. 12 of the sixteenth allotment, on which the village of Saratoga Springs now stands, fell to the lot of Rip Van Dam. He was the first white man that owned the Springs of Saratoga, and he owned them all without even knowing it.

The Indians, never having troubled themselves with the trials of getting an education, kept no record of the early history of the Springs at Saratoga. At least one spring had a prehistoric existence. The bear, the deer, the wolf, and moose, were the original patrons of High Rock Spring. In their eagerness to drink the saline waters, they gathered round this "big salt lick" in great numbers, and were often shot by the Indians while drinking. The Indians said that the water took away all fear of man, and that the timid deer suffered death rather than forego the salty waters that flowed over the top of the mound-like rock

The Indians themselves used the waters freely, and regarded the spot as a "medicine spring" that was the direct gift of the Great Spirit for the healing of their nations. The first white man who visited Saratoga Springs, says Sir William Johnson, was a sick French officer whom an Indian chief brought from Fort Carrilon to be benefited by the waters. The next, it is believed, was Sir William himself, who came there in August, 1761 ten years before Dirck Scoughten built his pioneer hotel upon the bluff near by. His faithful Mohawks brought him through the woods from Schenectady, by the way of Ballston Lake, to the

High Rock Spring. Scoughten's route to the springs was from the Hudson to the east side of Saratoga Lake, thence across the Lake in a bark canoe to the mouth of the Kayadarosseras River, thence up the river two miles to an Indian trail that led to the springs. In 1783, Gen'l P. Schuyler cut a road through the woods from his mills at the mouth of Fish Creek to the springs and built a summer-house which he occupied every summer with his family during the rest of his life.

Around those old fountains of *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*, so often surrounded with the rude wigwams of the savages, the new Saratoga has sprung up in all the pride and splendor of modern civilization. It has been but a hundred years in building. In the year 1774 the first rude hotel was opened for the entertainment of visitors, by John Arnold, of Rhode Island. He occupied the house built a year or two before by Dirck Scoughten, upon the bluff west of and near the High Rock Spring. Scoughten had made a little clearing, planted some potatoes, and put up and partly furnished a log house, when he quarreled with the Indians and they drove him away. This pioneer hotel had but a single room or two on the ground floor, with a chamber overhead. In sight of it were sixteen Indian cabins filled with their savage occupants. In the rocky ledges near by, there were numerous dens of rattlesnakes. There were so many of these reptiles then at the springs, that the early visitors often had to hang their beds from the limbs of the trees to avoid them. Nightly, the wolves howled and the panther screamed ; daily, the black bears picked berries in the little clearings, and the wild deer and the moose drank from the brook, while the eagle yearly built her nest on the top of the towering pines.

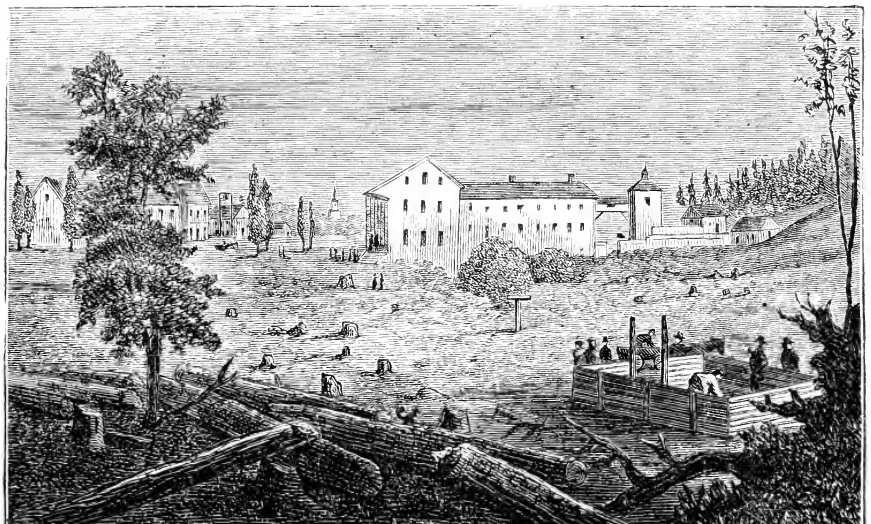
Such was the style, and such were the surroundings of the first rough hotel of the wilderness springs of a hundred years ago, that led the way in the long line of magnificent structures that have since graced the village.

The individual springs were discovered at various times ; some by mere accident, and some by careful scientific search. The oldest of all is the High Rock Spring. It was known to the Indians for a long time before the whites appeared. Its actual age is uncertain, as the Indian accounts of it were mere traditions

and legends. The pile of calcareous tufa heaped about the mouth of the spring grew by imperceptible layers, perhaps not an inch in a hundred years, and it is now three and one-half feet high; so that its age vies with that of the geological period in which we live, and it may be vaguely guessed at thousands of years. For a long time, however, before Sir William's visit, it had ceased to flow over the top, and had found some other outlet. According to an old Indian legend, while it was still flowing over the top, some squaws once bathed their sooty faces in it, and the offended waters, shrinking from their polluting touch, sank down in shame into the bosom of the rock, and never afterwards were seen to flow over its surface.

The spring was purchased by Messrs. Ainsworth & McCaffrey in 1865, and in experimenting upon it the firm found that the mound of stone had no connection with the bed rock below. In the black soil below it was found the decayed trunk of a pine, its upper side well worn, as if long-forgotten footsteps had worn it smooth in seeking the spring. Below this were marks of ancient fires, and two distinct layers of tufa and meadow muck; so that the spring may have been in existence long before the present slow-growing rock was formed, and its origin is placed still further back in the total obscurity of prehistoric time. The tubing was finished in August, 1866, and from that time to this the water has flowed out in exhaustless abundance.

Congress Spring was first discovered in 1792. In the summer of that year, Gov. John Taylor Gilman of New Hampshire was staying at the little log tavern that was built by Dirck Scoughten, eight years before, near the High Rock Spring. It was kept by Benjamin Risley, who came from Vermont. Gov. Gilman had long been connected with public affairs, and was the popular leader of the Federal party in his native State. He had served with honor in the Provincial forces in the war of the Revolution, had been a delegate in the Continental Congress for two years, and was at this time State Treasurer, and from 1794 was for eleven years Governor of the State. Upon a pleasant afternoon in August, he took his gun and strolled up the little creek that runs past the High Rock Spring, in search of game. Saratoga was then all a wilderness, excepting the little clearing around



VIEW OF CONGRESS SPRING IN 1816.

the tavern, and two or three others in the vicinity. He followed up the little brook, as it ran through the tangled swamp, until he came to a branch that entered it from the west. This branch then took its rise in a clear spring that ran out of the sand bank near where the Clarendon Hotel now stands. Running across Broadway, then an Indian trail, a little northerly of the Washington Spring, it emptied into the main brook in what is now Congress Street, just below the Congress Spring. A few yards above the mouth of the branch was a little cascade. Below the cascade, the rock rose abruptly two or three feet above the level of its bed. Out of this rocky bank, at the foot of the cascade, a little jet of sparkling water, not larger than a pipe stem, spirted and fell into the water of the stream. Struck by its singular appearance, Gilman stopped to examine it. It tasted not unlike the water of the High Rock Spring that was already so famous. The truth flashed upon his mind in an instant. He had found a new mineral spring.

Hastening back to his boarding place, Gilman made known his discovery. Every person in the settlement was soon at the foot of that little cascade in the deep, wild woods, wondering at the curious spectacle. There was Risley and his family, of the Scoughten House. There was Alexander Bryant, the patriot scout of the Revolution, who kept the only rival tavern—a log one near by Risley's. There was Gen. Schuyler, who had, just ten years before, cut a road through the woods from his mills near the mouth of Fish Creek to the Springs; and Gideon Putnam, the founder of the lower village; and Gilman's brother, and a few more guests who were at the little log tavern. And there, too, was Indian Joe, from his clearing on the hill, near where the Clarendon now is, and some of his swarthy brethren, from their huts near the High Rock, wondering at the strange commotion among the pale faces, at the little waterfall in the brook. And they all, gathering around it, each in turn tasted the water of the newly-found fountain, and, pronouncing it of superior quality they named it then and there the Congress Spring, out of compliment to its distinguished discoverer, and in honor of the old Continental Congress of which he had been a member.

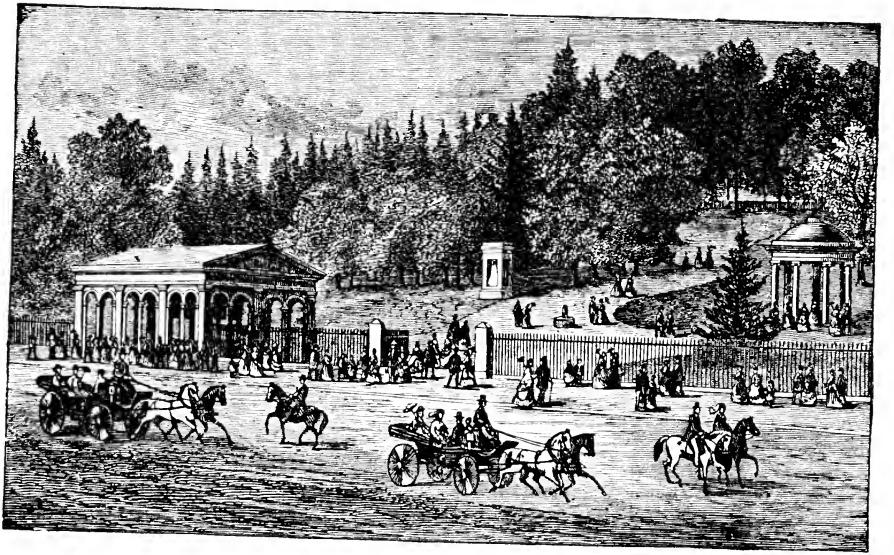
For many years afterwards the water was caught in glasses as

it ran from the rock. In attempting to increase its capacity by removing a part of the rock the spring was lost. But bubbles of gas were noticed in the bed of the creek near by, and, turning the creek one side, excavations were made in its bed. The spring was found and tubed, and has since become world renowned.

Columbian Spring was first tubed by Gideon Putnam in 1805. The Ten Springs, near the present Excelsior Spring, were discovered in 1814, and the Washington was tubed in 1806. The Pavilion and Empire Springs were brought into notice in 1836 and 1848. The Geyser group of springs were obtained by boring, and they are comparatively recent. Some of the other springs were known for a long time, but have been only recently developed. So it seems that these remarkable mineral fountains are very old, in one sense, and quite new in another. The hidden sources of the waters, and at least one of the escapes at the surface, are very ancient. The tubing and the later boring are comparatively a matter of our own times.

The first critical and scientific examination of the waters was made by Dr. Valentine Seaman, of New York, in 1797; and the first large hotel was opened in 1803, by Mr. Gideon Putnam. It was called the Union Hotel, and for a bush hung out a rude picture of "Old Put and the Wolf." The village then consisted of a few log cabins, and the visitors were all invalids. In time, the fame of the cures increased, and the village spread its borders through the wilderness, and began to take on its present rather gorgeous apparel.

Saratoga has, at times, been visited with disastrous conflagrations, which have swept away, in an hour, some of the magnificent hotels of the town. The first of these, of late date, was in 1865, when the old United States and Marvin Hotels were consumed. They occupied the ground on which the new United States Hotel now stands The Marvin House was rebuilt on its present site in 1869. The United States was rebuilt in its enlarged and present colossal proportions in 1874, and in June of that year it was opened to summer visitors. The money for building it was raised by the sale of bonds, and the enormous sum of $1,000,000 was expended in its construction. The old Congress Hall was destroyed by fire in 1866. The present Con



CONGRESS AND COLUMBIAN SPRINGS AND PARK, PRIOR TO 1876.

gress Hall was built upon the same ground in 1868, at a cost of $800,000, raised by bonds bought by the citizens and others who came forward to assist Mr. Hathorn in repairing the great loss to the town, and replacing it with the present beautiful structure.

The Crescent, Park Place, and Columbian Hotels, extending from Congress Street, on the west side of Broadway, to the grounds of the Clarendon Hotel, were burned, in one conflagration, in the fall of 1871. The Columbian was rebuilt and re opened in 1872, and the Park Place and Crescent Hotels were replaced in 1872 by the Grand Hotel, which covered all the ground occupied by the two, with very considerable extensions. The Grand Hotel had a short career, for, on the 1st day of October, 1874, it was obliterated by a sweeping fire that leveled it with the ground. It has not yet been rebuilt, but the vacant lot and ruins on Broadway, corner of Congress Street, still perpetuate its memory. The Grand Union has been more fortunate than its rivals, and has gradually assumed its present ornamental and extensive appearance, by various enlargements and reconstructions, the last one being the rebuilding of the north wing in the spring of 1875.

Saratoga County was formed from a part of Albany in February, 1791. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, a few years after their arrival in this country. The county, lying on the natural route between the settlements on the Hudson and the French towns in Canada, naturally became the scene of much of the fighting in the early wars between the English and French. After the conquest of Canada, in 1760, the settlements extended rapidly northward, and, by the time of the Revolution, the county had become well filled. During that war, Burgoyne's surrender, and the events that preceded it, made the county famous in our history. The British forces ravaged the entire county, and caused its almost entire depopulation, but the people finally captured the entire English army.

Saratoga Springs, with which we are more particularly interested, was formed from Saratoga Township in April, 1819, and it was made a post town in 1826. In 1831 a subscription was raised to build a railroad from Schenectady, and it was thought a great thing that the traveler could go to the Springs from New

York at the breathless speed of fifteen miles an hour. From that time Saratoga Springs has grown rapidly, and with more or less steadiness. It has had its ups and downs, its fires and hotel openings, its dull times and its periods of wonderful prosperity. To-day it has a permanent population of 11,000, and offers more attractions than ever. Within the year it has added to its hotel facilities, its social advantages, and its sanitary conveniences. Houses and villas are springing up in its new streets. Better roads and drives are extending in every direction. Its races and regattas have become established institutions of the pleasure-seeking season. Its springs flow in greater abundance than ever, and in all their abundance there is no decline in their invaluable medical properties. The invalid, the fashionable woman, the idler, and the busy city man, may here find, each in their way something to please and gratify, and none need depart saying that aught is wanting that could contribute to his comfort or happiness.

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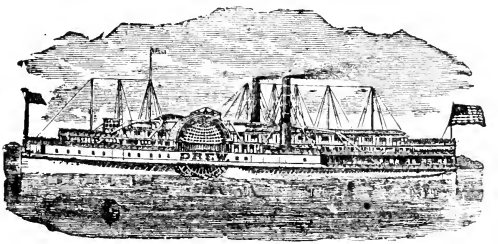

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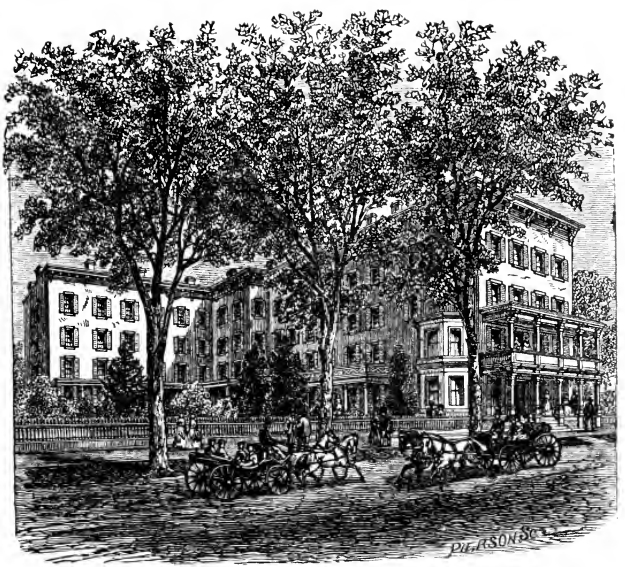

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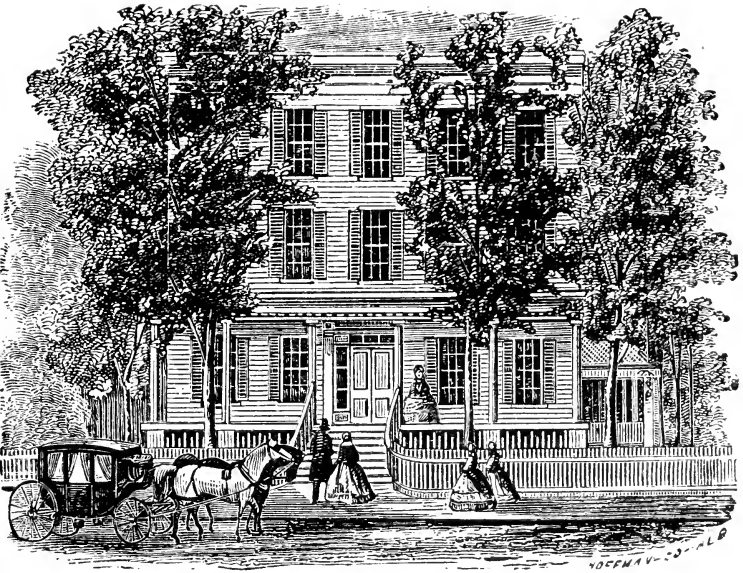

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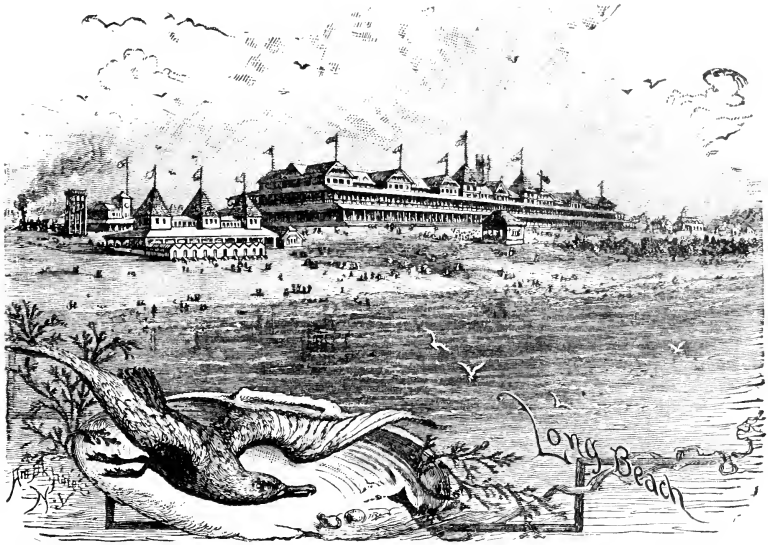

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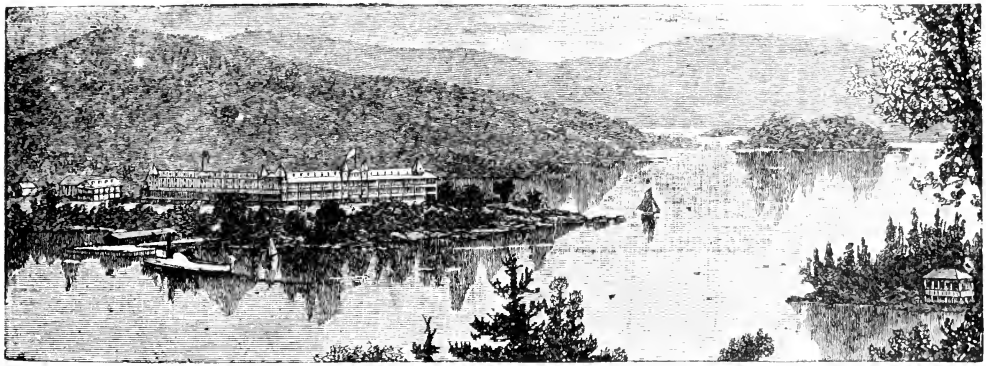

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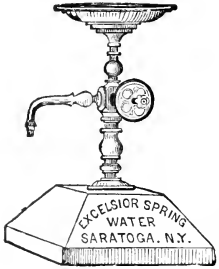

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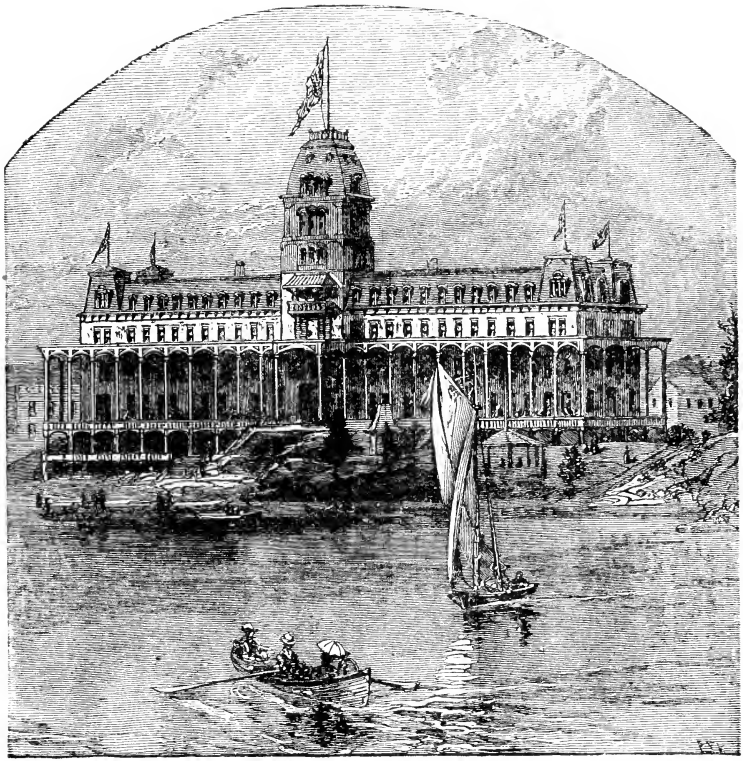

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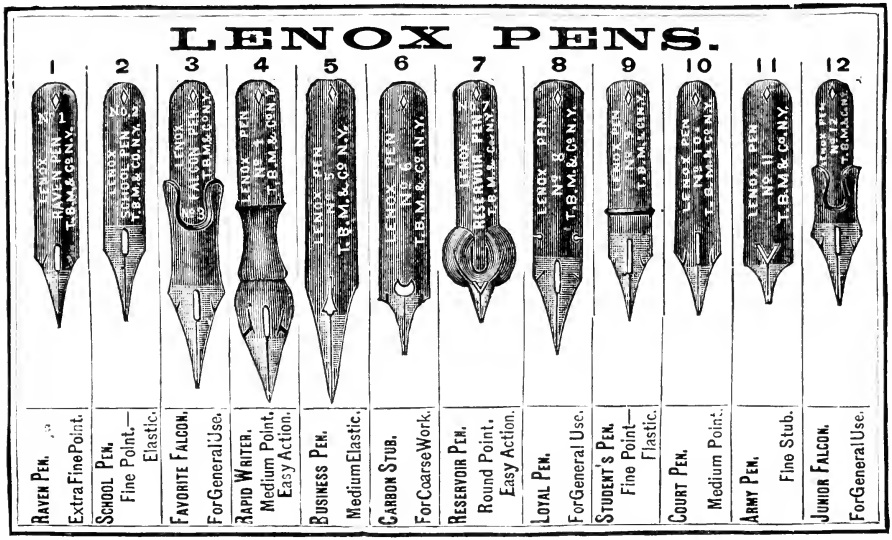

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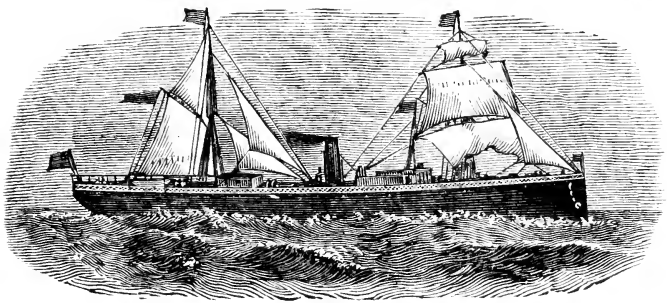

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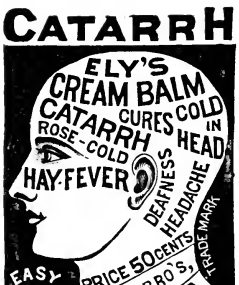

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